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THE Circulation of THE CAUCASIAN exceeds that of any two weekly papers in the State combined. It is read by people in every county in the State. It is a great paper of the people and a great State advertising medium.

HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY TWO WEEKLIES PUBLISHED IN THE STATE.

THE CAUCASIAN.

THE people who are honestly and sincerely in favor of Financial Reform must awake now, and see that they align themselves with the forces that demand it and are fighting for it.

VOL. XIV. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1895. NO. 1.

State Library

ETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

. McClammy's Silver Article Was a Center Shot and Hit The Goldbugs Hard.

REACHERS AND RELIGION.

Appeal for all People to Join in the ork of Reform—The Croakers and Cussers' Can't Give Names When They ar the People's Party is Losing—"We ill Hold Up your Arms.

"We Will Hold up Your Arms."

The Caucasian.]

BERGAW, N. C., Oct. 27.—I ant without my household ead and long standing com- association from its ts through evil as well as good ers. It has nobly fought the ies for liberty, truth and justice gained a signal victory in North olina over vicious corruption, olina now placed our standard on ramparts of the Nation's Cap- , and now commands "to arms s." A victory for 1896 is s. I can but say, may God bless efforts and the good work you e doing in the cause of liberty, dom and equal justice to all, and pulling down of the strong er of our money oppressors. Go We will hold up your arms un- the victory is won.

I am now growing old and cannot e up so noble a friend as THE UCASIAN. G. F. WALKER.

The Best Yet.

The Caucasian.]

FORT PAYNE, Ala. Oct. 26.—Your per is in my opinion the best re- m paper that I have yet read, and ave read a great many

DR. JNO. B. HARRIS.

Let All Join in the Good Work.

The Caucasian.]

LOIR, N. C., Oct 28.—Your paper is ing a great work in the interest of form, and certainly is entitled to support of all reformers. May it ontinue to circulate and dissemi- te correct principles all over our lored State and country until the ole people are educated to their condition. I trust all our peo- will think of it and do their best the paper. I read it every week d the more I read it the better I it. I am going to get up clubs this paper because I believe it is honest paper. I am your worker ver for THE CAUCASIAN.

ROBERT A. SMITH.

Some Preachers Should Get Religion.

The Caucasian.]

DURHAM N. C., Nov. 1.—The News d Observer did not give a full ac- nt of Rev. Mr. Tuttle's sermon on Thompson and the Church en it was learned that THE CAU- SIAN had a full report there was demand for it than ever. A people read my copy. I then it to the minister of my church. nk it would be a good idea for subscriber to do the same. e of our "best" preachers have ed almost as far from the real t of the teachings of Christ, as Democratic party has from the ciples of Jefferson and Jackson. e ministers had preached the el straight and had condemned ins around them, this govern- t would never have grown as rupt and oppressive as it has. e of our preachers' must get re- m. A CHURCH MEMBER.

Enjoyed Mr. McClammy's Strong Ar- e—The Free Silver Convention Fur- shed a Good Yard Stick.

The Caucasian.]

KENANSVILLE, N. C., Oct. 21.—I t to take this means of thanking L. H. McClammy, of Pender, for strong letter published in THE CASIAN. In giving his reasons leaving the Democratic party, ave some of the strongest argu- ts I have yet seen to show "why silver cannot be gotten through Democratic party." He ought to apitulate those reasons and com- e for the $50 cash prizes you are ering. This writer knows Mr. Clammy. He is a man of the very best character and integrity. He brother of ex-Congressman Mc- mmy and has more ability. He man of convictions and we have en expecting to see him take a d stand and repudiate the cor t Democratic party for some s. Before the next campaign is r all of the men like Mc Iammy the Democratic party will be on side of the people.

The State non-partisan free silver vention gave the people a good stick to measure patriotism h. Now when a man says he is free silver, we ask him if he will e for it and vote against all gold- gs. It is the right test.

FREE SILVER.

Couldn't Name One.

The Caucasian.]

BARCLAYSVILLE, N. C., Oct. 30.—e people in this section are on an rational boom. They are taking re interest in the financial prob- m. The more they read your val- le paper the plainer they see r position justified. The Popu- are stronger in faith in this sec- than ever before, although I a statement in the North Carolin- , attributed to Mr. W. A. Deal, Barclaysville stating that the pulists, are not near so strong in s section as they were last elec- n. He has been asked to name e that has apostatized. He failed ame one. So I stamp that down mply "hyperbolical."

A prominent Democrat of this sec- n said: "That Mr. E. C. Smith t into the non-partisan free sil- convention on purpose to get the Populist party." Poor fel- ! When they stick to principle pledge themselves to support r, honest convictions they are d out of their party by the parti- , who hold party above princi- Oh! ye patriots, come out from ng the partisans, and fall in line the band of patriots under the pulist banner, shouting for indus- al emancipation, and vote as you nt. May the policy of THE CAU- IAN prevail

W. E. GARDNER.

"HENRY OF THE HAMMER."

Something About the Sledge Hammer Blows he Struck at Lenoir.

MORGANTON, N. C., Nov. 1.—I had the pleasure of hearing Hon. W. R. Henry at Lenoir on Saturday, October 12th. There was some misunderstanding as to the date of his appointment by the local committee and many other things conspired to cause confusion, yet there was a good crowd. Mr. Henry held his audience spell-bound by his eloquence and masterful arguments. He then took up the Democratic platform of '92 and pointed out the promises broken. Out of thirteen only one had been partially kept (the tariff plank). He scored the leaders of the Democratic party, "salting and peppering" as he went for them. It was the first time I heard W. R. Henry on the hustings I have heard all the able speakers of North Carolina (of all political creeds) Vance, Ransom, Dockery, Pritchard and many others of the old parties, and he strikes me as being equal to any of North Carolina's able sons, when he stands upon the platform championing the cause of the people—his crisp hair bristling with eagerness for the fray and his dark eyes aglow with force of eloquence and fine reasoning. As a speaker he is forcible and convincing, sarcastic and eloquent as he pleases. He has all the qualities that go with a "sound mind in a sound head."

Mr. Henry, after hearing you at Lenoir in your sledge hammer blows against political corruption in high places, I dub you the Martel of the People's Party in North Carolina; and long may you strike your telling blows ("Henry of the Hammer") for the good old party of the old North State. Allow me in conclusion, to extend an invitation to W. R. Henry, at his convenience, to make us a speech in Burke (Morganton) in November.

FRANK MCDOWELL.

A NEGRO TORTURED BY FIRE.

A Mob at Tyler, Texas, Takes the Law Into Their Own Hands and a Terrible Public Execution Was Deliberately Planned and Executed.

TYLER, Tex., Oct. 29.—Henry Hilliard, a negro, who outraged and murdered a Mrs. Bell four miles from here yesterday, was burned to death on a scaffold here this evening in the presence of 7,000 people. The negro confessed his crime.

Mrs. Bell who had been visiting her mother a short distance from home, was on her return and was met by a negro named Jim King. What occurred can only be told by the negro himself and the evidence given by the dead body of the woman. The ground shows that she had struggled for her honor, and the condition of the body told of a cruelty that has only been equalled by "Jack the Ripper."

A posse was quickly organized, led by Deputy Smith, of Tyler, who, with lanterns in hand and aided by a hound, tracked the negro to within four miles of Kilgore, where they found him fast asleep, in a cotton pen. The negro's clothing was still covered with blood, which he had attempted to wash out.

Soon after the officers had handcuffed him a mob of some 200 men, heavily armed, arrived on the scene and demanded the immediate surrender of the prisoner, which was readily given. The mob then left for the scene of the murder, where they arrived this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

After his confession and the establishment of his identity, a vote was taken as to the mode of punishment. It was unanimously agreed to burn him, and it was ageed that he should suffer the penalty on the public square. The line of march was taken up toward Tyler, and at a o'clock the head of the line entered the main piaza, whence no less than 7,000 people were assembled. Large crowds of women and children were congregated under the awnings surrounding the public plaza. Wagons, carriages, trees, and buildings were converted into grand-stands, and were thronged at 4:30 o'clock.

A scaffold was erected in the center of the square. Wagons laden with kindling wood, coal, oil, and straw were driven to the scene and placed into position. The negro was then given an opportunity to speak, but his words were inaudible, but when he offered up his last prayer his words could be heard for several blocks. He was then lashed to the coon rail that extended through the platform.

Mr. Bell, husband of the murdered woman, applied the match and the flames shot upward, enveloping the negro in sheets of fire. He begged for mercy, but without avail.

It was decided to burn him at once, and as fast as the wood thrown around him was consumed, it was quickly replenished. From the time the match was applied until he was incinerated was exactly fifty minutes.

World Without End!

Ex-Governor, ex etc., and Captain Ashe
From the silver dish wouldn't take any hash;
They had said that they liked it, but when 'twas handed,
Their grinders had not been sufficiently sanded.
Some said 'twas the waiters they objected to,
Others, 'twas a hair from a Populist cue,
Of which they were afraid and would not eat—
Went out from the supper, or took a back seat.
We don't know now what these worthies will do
Following afar off when Chanticleer crew.
With the spirit gone out of them, find final rest,
Or return to the house so lately it left?
If the latter, then the last state of such men
Is worse than the first—World without end.
—CATO.

A Bad Vow.

Anthony Gaa, who died in an Indiana poorhouse the other day, was a carpenter who swore during the campaign of 1860 that if Lincoln were elected he would never do another day's work. He stuck to his vow, with the result stated.

Right!

Senator Allison said the other day in a speech that there is no difference between the Democrats and Republicans of Iowa on the money question. Right you are, and he might have added very little on any other. Why put off the wedding?—Record, Mt. Vernon, Washington.

WHO ENJOYS THAT "PROSPERITY?"

Not the People Who Produce Wealth, But Combines, Trusts and Monopolies.

THE FACTS ARE ADMITTED.

Some Truths Which Ought to Put The People to Thinking—Articles Controlled by Trusts Hold Up.—Articles Produced by Farmers Not In It.

"Bradstreets" is the most prominent and influential commercial and business journal published in this country. For some weeks past it has vainly tried to align itself with the crowd that has been howling about "returning prosperity:" but it could not in the face of glaring facts keep up the farce, and it has at last decided to say something that approximates the truth as the people see it. It says:

When it comes to the enumeration of articles of merchandise and produce which showed decreasing quotations in each of the two quarters under discussion, the unfavorable nature of the past three months, so far as represented in the course of prices, is still further emphasized by there having been 43 decreases in prices in the quarter ended October 1 last, as compared with only 32 in the second quarter of the year, 17 of which showed decrease in both quarters. The list of those which have exhibited continuous declines during the period frequently characterized as one of rising values is as follows:

Indian corn,	Mutton,	Currants,
Oats,	Beef,	Turpentine,
Barley,	Pork,	Alcohol,
Beeves,	Lard,	Brick,
Sheep	Beans,	Lime,
Hogs,	Apples,	

With the exception of wheat, rye and wheat flour the foregoing is a formidable list of cereal,

MEAT AND OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS,

quotations for which have been going steadily downward through the year.

A further examination of the accompanying exhibit shows that out of more than 100 staple articles quoted six months ago, 26 remained practically unchanged in price during the second quarter of the year, and eight of this number during both the second and third quarters of the year, the total number quoted as unchanged in price during the third quarter being 14. The falling off, in the third quarter, of the number of items for which quotations did not change naturally represents an increase in activity, and might be construed favorably except for the fact that during the third quarter there was an increase of one-third in the number of products quotations for which decreased,

AND A FALLING OFF IN THE TOTAL NUMBER

prices for which have increased.

It is only on approaching quotations for hides and leather, and for textiles and metals, that one finds a log list of increases in prices maintained with any degree of regularity during both quarters under discussion.

But a somewhat surprising feature is found in a comparison of quotations on October 1, 1895, with lowest prices reached since the panic of 1893. There are six instances in which the quotation three and one-half weeks ago was as low as the lowest—nitric acid, castor oil, bicarbonate soda and opium, aluminium and hogs. Rather more surprising, perhaps, is the list of staples, the prices for which on October 1 last were

LOWER THAN PREVIOUS LOWEST QUOTATIONS

since the panic of 1893—Indian corn, oats, barley, peas, beans, potatoes, salt, cranberries, beeves, sheep, prime hogs and lard among the food staples, and caustic soda, phosphate rock and lime.

Thus far, therefore, producers of the country have in a measure

FAILED TO PARTICIPATE

in the revival in prices of products to anything like the extent that manufacturers of textiles and metals have. A considerable number of staple chemicals and drugs are also as low as at any time previously during the past two years, so that, on the whole, it remains true that about 20 per cent. of the total number of articles of merchandise and produce quoted, largely food products, chemicals and drugs, were either lower on October 1 than they had been since the panic of 1893, or as low as at any previous time during the past two years.

[It will be seen that it is acknowledged that only leather and textiles have held up and advanced in prices, and it is well known that leather is controlled by a trust, and that the prices of textiles and most other products of factories are controlled by combines and monopolies—the plaid trust, for instance.—Ed]

FIGHTING IN CUBA.

Insurgents Trap the Spandards and Cut Them to Pieces—The Greatest Battle of the War Is Won by the Rebels.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The Times prints the following dispatch from Key West:

"News received here yesterday states that General Maceo has by forced marches reached the province of Matanzas and that last Monday with three thousand Cubans he engaged a cavalry force of twenty-eight hundred Spaniards in the San Juan valley.

"Early in the morning the insurgent outposts brought news of the approach of the Spanish cavalry. General Maceo at once placed his army in positon to receive the enemy. A hollow square was formed and a force of one thousand men placed in ambush. The Spanish forces, unaware of the presence of the enemy, marched into the trap of death and were only apprised of their perilous position when the insurgents opened fire upon them. The Spaniards made a brave fight, but owing to the thickness of the forest and the boggy condition of the valley the calvary were greatly handicapped. After a struggle of four hours the Spanish troops were forced to retreat leaving eight hundred dead on the field. The insurgents secured all the arms and munitions of the dead Spaniards. This battle is the most important fight since the breaking out of the revolution. The Cuban colony here is wild with joy.

"Private advices confirm the report of the landing of an expedition in Cuba under the leadership of Colonel Carrillo. The expedition was landed at Poco del Toto October 21st, and consisted of forty-eight men, seventeen pieces of artillery and two gatling guns. This is a part of the expeditiion which was recently seized at Wilmington, N. C."

SOME TYPES OF PENSIONERS.

The Most Clamorous and Greedy Are Those Who Did the Least Fighting.

The Chief of the Bureau Charges That Many Disreputable and Incompetent Men Are Engaged as Pension Attorneys and Recommends That They be Barred—Popular Clamor Against Special Examiners Who Have Convicted Many Criminals.

Commissioner William L Lochren, of the Pension Office, in his annual report, makes several pointed suggestions. Under the head "Patriotism and pensions," he says:

"Those men who enlisted early and fought the battles of the war were not moved by mercenary considerations, and unless actually disabled did not show the haste in applying for pensions manifested by those who enlisted near the close of the war for large bounties, and did little actual service, and who are now the noisest in clamoring for more pensions. As compared with this latter class the real soldiers of the war have been modest in preferring claims for pensions."

The Commissioner says that many disreputable and incompetent men are engaged as pension attorneys, and suggests that none but reputable members of the bar be allowed to practice in pension cases. Dishonest attorneys have given much trouble by systematic criminal and fraudulent practices.

Pension payments, the Commissioner says, bring large amounts of money into communities, and the fear that the conviction of these attorneys would lessen the influx of money has manifested itself in popular rancor against the special examiners whose investigations secured the conviction of criminals. The special examination division will not require as much money as in the past for the reason that vigorous prosecution of frauds and crimes has discouraged and measurably stopped frauds.

The report shows that the number of pensioners June 30, 1894, was 969,544; new pensioners added during the year, 39,185; dropped pensioners restored, 4,205; deaths during the year, 27,816; dropped for other causes, 14,575; making a net increase of pensioners during the year of 860; pension claims allowed during the year, 30,185; rejected, 103,355; cases pending, 552,210

The appropriation for the year was $150,000,000, and there was paid during the year $138,807,337. The estimate for pensions for 1897 is $140,000,000 for pension payments, $800,000 for surgeons' fees, and $450,000 for clerk hire at pension agencies, and about $200,000 for other expenses.

A GREAT DAY AT LINCOLNTGN.

Pritchard, Linney and Henry Break Down the Sand Breastworks of Democracy—About the Greatest Speech Ever Heard in Lincoln—Henry Holds a Reception—Men of all Parties Declare for Silver.

There was an interesting and enthusiastic meeting of the people at Lincolnton on the 15th of October. Senator Pritchard, Congressman Linney and Mr. Henry were the speakers.

Senator Pritchard was the first speaker. Being quite unwell he cut his speech short, but it was effective. His arguments were unanswerable and he left a good impression. The house and yard were full of people, anxious to catch every word. He told the old farmers who voted for Cleveland how he had protected the manufacturers and took the tariff off of wool. These old farmers have now changed their way of shearing sheep. It has always been the custom to commence to shear at the head, but the government has fallen so short of its promises that the farmer now commences to shear at the other end, from the fact that he has not the conscience to look a sheep squarely in the face.

It happened that there were a few one-horse lawyers present who called out "coon, coon, coon." Now a coon in this section is a "varmint" which is gray in color and has rings around his tail which indicate, we suppose, the variableness of his nature. The coon lives entirely off the labor of the people, and it is while the farmer sleeps that the coon gets its meal. Some mention was made in the house about an o'possum dog and the "coon crowd" suddenly vanished.

Next came Hon. R. Z. Linney. As he arose his face lit up with patriotic fire. Some one in the crowd yelled out "Bull of the Brushes," to which Mr. Linney replied: "The bull had but one enemy and that was the tick." The people said "yes, in the same proportion as the bull is to the tick in size, so is Mr. Linney in intellect and honesty to the fellow who tried to be smart." Then Mr. Linney proceeded with his speech. As he poured forth the strains of logic and eloquence, the sand breastworks of the Cleveland Democracy fell and every thing was swept away as the waters of Johnstown swept the Valley.

By evidence and statistics he demolished every argument in favor of the gold standard and made it clear to all present that free silver was the only hope for the American people—that America had but one enemy and that was the "money power," but he believed that there was patriotism enough in this country to save the nation.

Next came Mr. W. R. Henry—the "lion of the desert," and as he roared the wolves that were present in sheeps' clothing began to tremble, and as he proceeded you could see them fall on the right and on the left. He held up the Democratic platform before the people and proceded to ventilate Democracy. While he exposed the false promises of the Democratic party, the house was as still as death. It was a master speech, and he only needed more time to have made it the greatest speech that ever was delivered in Lincoln county.

After the speaking Mr. Henry held a reception at the hotel until a late hour, and hundreds of the best people in Lincoln county grasped his hand and welcomed him to the ranks of the patriots and bid him God speed on his mission of re-establishing American Independence.

The most singular thing about the reception was that all parties met him in the same spirit and promised to stand by silver, live or die.

R. H. W. BARKER.

LIGHT IS BREAKING

Our Principles Are Gaining. Long Closed Brains are Opening.

The Cleveland World, a Big Daily Paper Declares For Government Ownership of Railroads—The People's Party Party Platform is Gaining Ground.

The Cleveland World, one of the largest daily papers in Ohio, comes out strongly for the government ownership of railroads. This paper at first opposed it. This is one of the many proofs daily that the great economic principles advocated by the People's party are taking deep root in the minds of the American people. We copy the editorial in full as it appeared in last Sunday's Cleveland World.

"It has been aptly remarked that the railway system of this country is a sphinx whose problems must be solved by the nation or all true national life will be swallowed up. While the consolidation of all railways into one corporation, managed by the State, may at this moment look like a radical proposition, it is bound to come some day. It should be borne in mind that such a change could be made and all the rights of private inventors as well as those of the public be reserved. Indeed, in some respects it would be far better for those who have legitimately invested their money in railway stocks. Such a course would remove all the dangerous conflcts and all the elements of irritation and enmity between the railways and employees and the public. But above all, it would do away with the greatest source of waste and loss of our modern civilization.

It would unite the several States of the Republic and constitue a force for cohesion and union of almost inconceivable power. The enormous investments, no longer used for stock jobbing and gambling purposes, would be a magnificent background for the safest and most permanent banking system the world has ever seen. Railways would then be out of politics, the corrupting influence in the State legislation would be at an end, and dangers that threaten our whole system of government averted. The benefit of consolidation to labor would be incalculable. It would elevate the 750,000 people employed, giving them uniform wages, an eight-hour day and increase their self-respect.

It is easy to decry the tendency and describe the dangers of this consolidation, but the public know the best and cheapest service is given by the largest companies. To-day seventy-five companies represent over 80 per cent. of the gross revenue of our railway system, carry 83½ per cent. of the passengers, and haul over 85 per cent. of the freight. This property, representing nearly $10,000,000,000 of capital and annual gross earnings of over $1,000,000,000 could be managed just as well if not better by a body of railway experts at Washington acting for the government and in the interest of the people—by a body of men as unimpeachable as the Supreme Court. The amount saved by consolidation would enable the government to pay at least 3 per cent on the investment instead of 2 as now, It would give employment to more hands because of the eight-hour law and give the public a better, cheaper and more equitable service. It would lessen the chance of labor troubles on the one hand and remove the danger of the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few by the enormous and fraudulent fortunes made by railway speculation.

In England it is safe to assume that a majority of people have about made up their minds that the railroads would be much more economically managed and the public more satisfactorily served if the State, instead of a handfulof railway magnates, administered this enormous trust. There we find far-sighted, conservative statesmen and business men strongly advocatidg the absorption of the railways by the State. This idea has long since passed out of the hands of extremists and cranks, and is receiving the best thought of those most deeply interested in internal commerce, the boards of trade and commerce, and agricultural organizations. In short, the idea of national railways has crystalized, and will probably beome an accomplished fact in the mother country this generation. The idea is, in fact, to-day in the realm of constructive legislation. A question involving the profits of hundreds of thousands of investors three-quarters of a million employes and every trader and manufacturer in the United States, will never be settled until the government takes hold of it in the interests of all the people.

Pile Up the National Debt.

New York Recorder]

If Mr. Cleveland and his Secretary of the Treasury can carry out their financial policy, the national debt at the end of their Administration will be larger than it was when the war of the rebellion came to a close, thirty years ago.

They propose to retire the greenbacks, amounting to nearly $350,000,000, and if that is accomplished they will follow it up by seeking to have the $500,000,000 of other legal notes canceled by the same process. If they can succeed in this undertaking they wil have created the most colossal financial burden ever imposed on any people in time of peace.

This proposition is one of two things—lunacy or a premeditated plot to plunder the people.

The Third Term Idea.

New York Recorder.]

The Washington Post questioned the members of Congress as to how they stand upon the third-term question, and out of the answers from 100 of them seventeen have expressed themselves as not opposed to it.—Lynchburg News.

This fact means only that the man to whom these seventeen congressmen are willing to accord a third is now President of the United States. There ought not to be seventeen third-termers in the whole country.

PROFITS FOR THE BANKERS.

Twelve Millions Made By Members of the Great Bond Syndicate.

$6,000,000 TO ONE GANG.

The Sum of $4,344,428 Distributed By Messrs. Morgan & Co., the Wall Street Men Who Gave Protection to the Treasury Gold Reserve—Handsome Profits In Addition Have Doubtless Been Realized Upon the Sale of the Bonds.

Special to the Washington Post-]

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The great gold syndicate which undertook to preserve the integrity of the treasury of the United States has dissolved, and the profits have been divided by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. Each of the twenty-seven bankers and banks participating in the syndicate has received a check representing its share of the profits with a note of explanation and a statement of the transaction. But perfect secrecy has been preserved regarding the allotment of bonds, and no member of the syndicate knows what other members received.

It will be remembered that during the desperate emergency that confronted the Treasury last spring, Messrs. Morgan and Belmont entered into a contract with Secretary Carlisle under which they agreed to furnish the government 3,500,000 ounces of gold, and as much more as might be necessary at the rate of $17.90 1-2 per ounce, taking in payment therefor 4 per cent. thirty year bonds to the amount of $62,317,500. As the government price for gold is $18.60⅓ per ounce, the difference of 80 cents amounted to $2,400,000, which was the premium paid by the syndicate for the bonds, so that the total proceeds of the loan to the government were $65,117,500.

In other words the syndicate purchased bonds to that amount at the rate of $104 48 although the price of the same in the open market at that time was about $119, and a similar amount might have been sold to the public at that rate if they had been offered by the Treasury. But this sacrifice was made by the President, and the bonds were furnished to the syndicate at a price nearly 15 per cent below the market rate.

Under the terms of their contract the bankers were required to import at least one half of the 3,500,000 ounces of gold from Europe. As a matter of fact, however, only $15,750,000 in gold was actually imported, and that came through the Rothschilds from the bank of England.

As has been stated, the bonds, amounting in value to $65,117,500, were purchased from the government at $104,48, or a premium of $4.48 above par. They were sold to the syndicate at $112;25, an advance of $7.77 on each bond of $100. At that rate they yielded Messrs. Morgan and Belmont $69,949,075, or a profit of $4,831,575. This profit, however, was not retained by those gentlemen They simply retained three-fourths of 1 per cent. as commission for their trouble, or the sum of $488,372; and divided the remainder, which amounted to $4,344 428, among their associates in the syndicate, which is equal to a profit of 6.672 per cent. They also received 1 3-4 per cent. interest which accrued upon the bonds before they were finally distributed. That makes a total profit of 8.422 per cent. upon every dollar they furnished. As their money was tied up for about six months, the transaction netted them at the rate of 16.84 per cent. per year.

It was this amount, namely, $4,344,428, that Messrs. Morgan & Co. distributed among the members of the syndicate the other day. The principal houses participating were J. P. Morgan & Co., Belmont & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Lazard Freres, Heidleback & Co., Jekelheimer & Co., and the Chase, First, Fourth, Hanover, City, Commerce, and Gallatin national banks.

But the members of the syndicate were enabled to double their profits by selling the bonds thus acquired, and many of them have already done so. There is always an active demand for government securities, and the market rate at the present writing for this issue is $122. They secured the bonds at $104,48, with the commission of Messrs. Morgan & Belmont, which was three-fourths of 1 per cent. added, or $105,23 gross; and have sold them at $122, an advance of $16,77 on each bond of $100, so that, assuming that all of the bonds are sold, the total profit enjoyed by the members of the syndicate is $12,494,384. This, divided among twenty-seven participants, gives an average of about $460,000 to each.

But the bonds were not evenly apportioned. While the facts are not known outside the immediate circle in which the managers move, it is generally understood that J. P. Morgan & Co. and Belmont & Co. reserved for themselves about one-half, or $30,000,000 of the total. If this is true, their reward amounts to something like $6,000,000.

[The above shows just how the gold standard system is manipulated by the Bankers to make the government give them immense fortunes. Every cent of this money is paid by the people *who work*—who produce wealth. If they want to, they can pay out some more in the same way, and they will have it to do if they keep on voting for Clevelands, and Carlisles and Shermans and Mortons and the like.]

HAD A GOOD THING.

Two Old Negro Women Defraud the Government.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 25.—Charity Malone and Rebecca Polk, two old negro women, were to-day given two sentences of fifteen months each in the U. S. prison, District Judge Clark pronouncing the sentence. These women have defrauded the United States government of twenty thousand dollars, which they drew as widows of federal soldiers. They had been living with two negro men and one woman would swear for the other when pension money was due.

A BAD SHOWING.

A Record of Strikes and Lockouts—Some sad Results of the Present Fierce Struggle For Existence.

From Information.]

The relations of capital to labor, so far as they apply to strikes and lockouts, during the last seven and one-half years, are exhaustively treated in the annual report of Colonel Carroll D. Wright, the Commissioner of Labor, which was made public on Oct. 26. The report shows that during the foregoing period Illinois had the largest number of establishments affected, both by strikes and lockouts, there having been 10,000 of the former and 1,193 of the latter. New York came second on the list, with 9,540 establishments involved in strikes and 723 in lockouts, and Pennsylvania third, with 8,219 strikes and 490 lockouts. The industries most effected by strikes during the seven and one-half years included in the report were the building trades with 26,785 establishments involved, coal and coke with 5,958, clothing with 3,041, tobacco with 2,586, food preparations with 2,398, stone quarries and cutting with 1,993, metals and metallic goods 1,834, transportation with 1,327, printing and publishing with 698 boots and shoes with 607, furniture with 459, wooden goods with 409, and brick with 406 establishments; while those most affected by lockouts were the building trades with 1,900, stone quarrying and cutting with 489, clothing with 431, brewing with 150, boots and shoes with 130, metals and metallic goods with 128, and transportation with 112 establishments involved. The total number of employees involved or thrown out of employment during the period covered by the report was 2,391,203.

The number of lockouts as compared with the strikes for the same period was small in the aggregate, but the losses incurred were enormously increased. The total was 244 lockouts, with a loss of wages to the employees of $12,000,000, while the loss to employers was nearly half that sum. For the period covered by the report, out of the 46,863 establishments affected by strikes, success in their demands was gained by the employees in 20,397; partial success was gained in 4,775 establishments, and failure followed in 21,687 establishments. Out of the 3,853 establishments having lockouts, 1,883 succeeded in gaining their demands; 391 partially succeeded, and 1558 failed. The leading cause of strikes was for an increase of wages, and these represent 25 per cent, of the whole number. Thirteen per cent, were for reduction of hours; 8 per cent, were against reduction of wages; 7 per cent, were sympathetic; 6 per cent, were for increase of wages and reduction of hours; 4 per cent, were against employment of non-union men, and 3 per cent, for a recognition of the union.

HUNTING IN DISMAL SWAMP.

A Party in a Region Where Game is Thick

Item]

Some time ago, a tall, thin person, who announced himself as a "Southern gentleman, sub," offered to sell some Philadelphians a deposit of manganese in Virginia that would make all hands rich beyond the dreams of avarice, and with the pleasing expectation of having money to burn, a Philadelphia party paid the El Dorado a visit. The manganese was there, but will cost about four times as much to get it to tidewater as it would sell for at Johnstown

The voice was the voice of Jacob, but the hands were the hands of Esau. The Southern gentleman was a boom Yankee from Chicago, who after borrowing all the money the Philadelphians had, took a genial leave of the guileless Quakers eight miles west of the Dismal Swamp, a location in perfect accord with their feelings.

It was at once resolved to improve the opportunity to pay the swamp a visit. So four of the party left Fall Tavern, in Nansemond county, with two negro guides, and two dugouts, bound for Lake Drummond.

On the outskirts of the swamp the water is about six inches deep, and the black alder grows low and bunchy. Here is woodcock "de luxe" and there is not a better snipe ground in the United States. Two double guns were available and one of the guides had a weapon that looked like an arquebus.

Iuside of two hours nineteen woodcock fell to two not extra killed shots. The birds had evidently not been hunted this season, and made short flight.

Lake Drummond is surrounded by a belt of cypress five miles wide, and only penetrable by roads cut by the loggers. The dugouts used here are 12 ft. long, neatly hewed out of a cypress log.

They are very narrow and about as steady as a washtub. The negroes began to paddle; and in half an hour the road was like an open ditch between two walls of green cypress. Not only do these trees make the air spicy, but give an aromatic taste to the swamp water, which is the color of coffee, but very sweet and palatable.

About three o'clock in the afternoon the party came to the lake. Anything more beautiful cannot be imagined. Fringed with a ring of green, the water lies without a ripple, a perfect grove of magnolias in bloom make the air fragrant, and save for the chatter of the squirrels every sound is hushed. It is a veritable land of the lotus eater.

Here were the ruins of an old shingle camp, and it was resolved to encamp for the night. Thank the gods not a mosquito's bugle was heard. All the woodcock and a summer duck were picked, and Jeff, the youngest negro, went fishing, returning in an hour with black bass, pickerel and a very large sun fish. The birds were cooked first, then the fish. The birds were very good. Just think of our extravagance. One of our city caterers charges three dollars for a feast of two cocks, and here were cooked two dozen at once. Lake Drummond bass were voted dry and tasteless, while the sun fish was excellent. Despite all contradiction, all Southern fish are inferior in flavor to those in Northern waters.

Cypress boughs were now cut for a bed, and after a smoke all went to bed save the youngest guide, who sat by the fire picking the banjo, which was answered by a loon across the lake.

Next morning the fog was so thick that nothing was visible three feet away. All at once a hoarse bellow was heard near at hand. Both negroes jumped, and Jeff dropped the coffee pot. He hastily explained that there was plenty of wild cattle in the swamp, and the meat was good, and this was no doubt a bull coming to the lake to get water. So he seized his gun, and one of the party put two buck shells into his double-barrel, and all waited.

Again a bellow, not ten feet away, apparently. The fog was lifting. Jeff lay flat on the ground, quickly raised his piece and fired. A tremendous explosion as if a nail mill had blown up, and then a great splash in the water. A resolute China merchant rushed forward. Sure enough, a bull about as big as a donkey was struggling in the water, and he got two loads of buck fair in the head.

What an excitement. Every one yelled and fell over every one else. The bull lay half in the water, dead. It was a very dark red in color. Jeff's blunderbuss had "done busted," and the barrel, lock and ramrod are no doubt in North Carolina ere this. Except for his sprained thumb no harm was done.

DEMOCRACY VS. FREE SILVER

Why Free Coinage of Silver Cannot Be Secured Through the Democratic Party.

RECORDS, FACTS, OPINIONS,

Which Show the Falsity and Hypocrisy of Democratic Professions and Platforms—The Views of the People on the Question of the Day—What They Know and What They Think.

[Under this head will be presented communications competing for the cash prizes announced elsewhere for the best article on "Why the Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver Cannot Be Obtained Through the Democratic Party."]

HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, N J., Nov. 1.

Because the Democratic party, like the Republican party, is machine ridden; honest members of the party have sunk their independence and individuality in the machine.

The history of all parties prove as they grow older, that leading people put at their heads centralize the contending factions, because it is found that by such means only is the party capable of carrying out its objects.

It is not a question here whether centralization in party is better or worse. The fact is, centralization gives control to the party when in power or when it intends to get in power, which it never has in a state of divided organization. This is the A B C of politics—the A B C of the present position of the Democratic party, as opposed to other political factions.

The next question is, what is the character of the force governing the centralization of the present Democratic party? Ordinarially it is supposed to be the platform made at the National convention. But the present Democratic administration at Washington proves that such is not necessarily the case. For the platform upon which that administration was elected has, as is well known, been

FEARFULLY CUT UP AND MISUSED.

Therefore, there is something else besides a platform that governs the conduct of the present leading actors in the Democratic party. The only way to find out definitely what this something else is, and prove it, is by noting what these actors have been doing since in power, and what they are doing to-day.

The story to be read on this head, is so clear and unquestionable that no particular examination of the matter is necessary to learn distinctly what it is. The President's course in his financial recommendations, is the course of all the principal officers of the administration. There is remarkable unanimity among them all. And in several prominent cases, officers who were previously supposed to act in behalf of free silver, have turned about and acted against it, as conforms with the President's marked-out line of conduct:

So far, it is clear that the Democratic platform upon which the present administration was elected, is quite a secondary influence in the present control of the party. What then controls the administration at Washington?

The Bankers' convention, recently held at Atlanta, Ga., and the Bankers' convention held some time ago in Baltimore, and the Bankers' conventions held in other parts of this country

EXPOSE THE WHOLE STORY.

These conventions are practically unanimous in their recommendations against free silver, and the immediate adoption of a policy that will destroy $828,000,000 of government paper money now in existence which they- these bankers say—should be replaced

BY MONEY ISSUED BY BANKS.

These banks differ slightly in the matter of detail, but the main line of their argument is as described. Any one following the doings of these conventions can easily see that there is a concerted action upon their part to demand the consent of the government to the policy they recommend. These bankers say that bonds should be issued by the government to replace the government paper money, bonds which will afford these banks a basis for the issue of what bank paper money

THEY FIND IT PROFITABLE TO ISSUE.

Banks wish to issue the money of the nation—a form of money which after the destruction of the government paper money, would be redeemable into nothing, have no gold or any other basis, and be non-legal tender in the payment of any kind of indebtedness, in order to control the volume of money in use, and put up or down the rate of interest asked

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A MOMENTOUS YEAR—TREMENDOUS ISSUES AT STAKE.

The coming year is going to be filled with great and momentous events. A President is to be elected. Will he be a Cleveland goldbug or will he be an American and a patriot?

The mightiest struggle the world has ever seen between the people and organized greed will be waged.

The issues at stake involve the future prosperity of our people and the preservation of our government. The election next year will determine who will manage our affairs in the nation, and in every State and county in the United States.

* * *

It is a square fight between the people on the one side and the gold trust and monopolists on the other. You know which side THE CAUCASIAN will stand on in that fight—where it has always stood—on the side of the Constitution, on the side that Jefferson and Jackson stood on—on the side of the people.

* * *

Tremendous issues are at stake and every voter must keep up with every step in the fight. Therefore you want THE CAUCASIAN—you want it every week. We will send the paper till after the election in 1896, for $1.00.

* * *

Canvass your community and get every voter to subscribe now. Subscribe now, and the paper will go to you next summer when money will be scarcer than it is now. Subscribe now and you will get the news of the next election before your subscription runs out.

THE POLK MONUMENT.

TO ALLIANCEMEN AND FRIENDS OF COL. POLK:

The Polk monument is hardly half finished and the money we have collected has all been spent. We must not let the work stop here. The monument must be finished. Some Alliances have not contributed anything. They should do so. But at any rate let every Alliance and individual that has contributed send in another contribution of equal amount and this will raise sufficient money to complete the monument.

This monument should be finished without delay. We hope to have the unveiling ceremonies sometime next spring or summer.

Let every friend of Col. Polk go to work at once and raise as large a contribution as possible.

The amounts and the names of those who contribute will be published in THE CAUCASIAN as formerly. Address,

MARION BUTLER,
Raleigh, N. C.

A SHAME OF STATE DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION.

We recently expressed our belief in the determination of the people of North Carolina to combine, whenever it may be necessary, to keep the Democratic organization of this State under the ban of public condemnation. The people already have sufficient reasons for pursuing this course, but it may be interesting, now and then, to note some of the shortcomings and failures of the Democratic (machine) party and thus establish the general character, or rather *want* of character of that organization.

* * *

The so-called Democratic party had control of the administration of State affairs from 1876 to 1895. An analysis of its record will prove to anybody that, as a party which sought to foster the general interests of the commonwealth, it was an abominable failure and a damnable fraud. This could be shown in more instances than one, but for present purposes we will take the matter of public schools and public education.

* * *

We do not intend to go into a discussion of the value of a liberal educational policy, for we take it for granted that this is something which is recognized as indispensable to good citizenship. We shall simply illustrate how "Democracy" dealt with this matter, and thereby show that this organization, in assuming the name *Democratic*, lied; for it proved to be more autocratic, aristocratic and bureaucratic than anything else. It seems that it never found any difficulty in managing to spend the public fund in junketing trips, renting pianos, buying silkoline, conducting big funerals and the like, but it never met the requirements of the constitution in the matter of providing for a general public school term of thirteen weeks per year.

* * *

The record shows that everything and anything could get more attention and more sympathy from "Democracy" than the public school system. We believe only one State was behind North Carolina in the amount paid, per capita, for public education, but in the matter of slipping out money where the "gang" could catch it, the Democrats put North Carolina pretty well forward in the list. School teachers have had no encouragement in this State under Democratic rule. In fact, they know that they get *less* per month on an average than the teachers of any other State, and that the public school term is shorter than it is in almost any other State. These are facts, and they are a result of Democratic administration.

* * *

Let's see what kind of a showing we can make. In the State of Massachusetts the average pay of male teachers is $118 per month. This is the highest average in the United States. The average pay of female teachers there is $48 per month. The bleak and barren State of Arizona pays its female teachers an average of $74 per month and male teachers an average of $82. Then come all the other States, with North Carolina at the very bottom of the list—her male teachers getting an average of $24 per month and her female teachers an average of $21 per month. These average figures are taken from the reports of all States which make educational reports and include the salaries of superintendents of public schools in cities.

* * *

Alas, for the glory of North Carolina under Democratic rule! One of the original thirteen States—with a historic record that makes her name stand "foremost in liberty's story"—with a purer and more thoroughly American population than any other State (there being less than 4,000 foreign born residents), she, in a spirit of trust and confidence, put her affairs in the hands of a Democratic gang for too long a time, and as a reward for this confidence she found herself flung into the mire and mud of educational apathy and stagnation and almost smothering in the slough of educational despondency.

* * *

But a mighty effort was made and she managed to drag herself out of this terrible bog, and now she sees the roadway clearing and is moving forward to a higher plane and broader policy. When the Legislature of 1895 met it found the following general taxation arrangement.

For education:
On $100 worth of property.... .16
Poll tax.....$1.24

For State pensions:
On $100 worth of property .... .03½

For general State purposes:
On $100 worth of property.... .22

When the Legislature of 1895 adjourned the taxes for the same purposes given above had been arranged as follows:

For education:
On $100 worth of property.... .18
Poll tax.....$1.29

For State pensions:
On $100 worth of property.... .03½

For general State purpose:
On $100 worth of property.... .21½

* * *

It will be seen from the above that the idea of the Reform Legislature was to reduce the general State fund and to increase the school fund. It found that the current expenses of the State had exceeded the receipts by about $60,000. It saw the necessity of making larger appropriations for increasing demands on the State penal, charitable and educational institutions. It also found values decreasing everywhere—business in a state of stagnation—people were still combatting the effects of the panic of 1893 which was brought on by bankers, with the aid of a Democratic Congress, and it was impracticable, under such circumstances, to effect such a reformation in this matter as the Legislature desired.

* * *

It did what could be done, however, and with increasing opportunities will do more. The reform element is pledged to the policy of using the people's money for the benefit of the people. The old Democratic policy has been to "magnify" a few men, give them positions, let them spend the money and the *people be d—d*. The more ignorant they could be kept the easier they could be bossed was the prevailing opinion of the old regime and they actually enforced that course of proceedure until some brave, independent men exposed them. Then the people dismissed them from power and the fair promises are, thank God, they will stay dismissed. And in consequence thereof, the old North State will continue to stand "foremost in liberty's story."

ARE YOU THINKING?

THE CAUCASIAN is extremely desirous that it shall not fail in warning the people, who read it, of the forces that are at work to make the people pay tribute to a few men. We have several times referred to the various organizations which are actively at work to fasten the gold standard on this country. Chief among these is the Democratic party, headed by Grover Cleveland and his cabinet. Then comes the Republican party, headed by John Sherman. Then follow the minor organizations—such as the William Street Reform Club, New York; the Boston Merchant's Association, the Union League Club, of Philadelphia, and various other combines.

* * *

Certainly our readers must understand what the consequences of the single gold standard and the policy of Cleveland will result in. It has been made plain that this means more bonds on which the people must pay interest to the money power; it means that all the money of the country shall be issued by banks, and when the banks get this power they will gain the power of issuing as much or as little money as they pleased. With either Democrats or Republicans in full power, this is a *very probable* possibility. Do you know what this means?

* * *

Suppose a thousand men had all the money there is. Then suppose a man wanted ten dollars. These thousand men could get together and say that the man should not have the ten dollars unless he would do a year's work for it, or unless he would pay ten dollars for the use of it a year.

* * *

This is just what the banks are trying to do. There are about 4,000 of them now. They want the power to issue all the money. Suppose they get that power. Don't you see they could get together and say: "If we put out too much money it will be easy to get and we cannot make the people give much work or much produce for it. But if we put out a little and then if the people want it we can make them give two or three days' work, or twenty-five pounds of cotton, or twenty pounds of tobacco, or five bushels of corn, or just what we please for a dollar. We can make the people pay heavy interest if they want to borrow. In fact, we can make it so that everybody will be working for us and making what we want all the time. They will want money and we can make them do almost what we please for the money.

* * *

This is the plan. Do you see it? It is the plan Grover Cleveland is trying to help the banks put into operation. This is the plan the clubs above named are working for, to say nothing of many more clubs which are doing the same thing. One club alone openly says that it has spent $46,000 in sending out pamphlets and papers to convince the people that this is a good plan. We have elsewhere referred to a pamphlet written by "Merchant" in this State. This pamphlet favors this plan, and because it was written to a State paper, the goldbug clubs up north think it will have influence in North Carolina and they are sending it all over the State from New York free.

* * *

Now this is what the goldbugs are doing. What are the people doing? Do they expect to win a fight by setting still while the other side is fighting like the devil and fighting all the time? Up people. This is not the fight of a few men. What are *you* doing? If you are a man who has to work we want to warn you solemnly that you must go up or down as this fight goes. If we win, then we will have opportunities to enjoy the fruits of our work and energy. If the banks and goldbugs win, you will become a serf for them.

What will do?

Are you thinking?

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

We present elsewhere a communication which ventilates and lays open a demagogical editorial which appeared in the Charlotte Observer. Perhaps we ought to have been the first to have taken up and exposed its rottenness; but we are extremely anxious to maintain pleasant personal relations with the journalistic fraternity in the State, and if we had let ourselves loose on this particular screed, our unbounded contempt for it and our belief in the insincerity of the man who wrote it would have inspired us to a violence of expression that might have ruptured "journalistic courtesy." We never for an instant thought that any man with sense enough to rattle in a mustard seed could be influenced by it, and therefore we forebore.

The account of the burning of a negro in Texas, printed elsewhere, is awful. We have no mercy for criminals of that class to which the negro belonged, but in the name of God and justice let justice be properly meted out. If the course of procedure of the courts were what it should be, such revolting and horrible executions as this would never occur. Among the things which need a thorough renovating and reformation the courts are not the least. The very essence of freedom and the sacredness of personal liberty and safety demand that something be done to put an effectual stop to lynch law and mob rule. The only remedy is for the courts to do their duty promptly.

We publish two very interesting articles this week—one showing how the bankers manipulate the treasury and make fortunes—another showing how the pension system has been and is now being manipulated for looting the treasury. Nearly forty thousand new pensioners were put on the list during the past year under this glorious Democratic administration, and nearly half a million applications are on file for more pensions. These schemes are the legitimate results of voting for the old parties. A vote for one is a vote for the other, for no sensible man can detect any practical difference between them.

One of the Vanderbilt girls will soon marry an English "dook" or darn fool. The terms are synonymous. The plutocrats have many reporters watching the approach of this portentous event and will want the universe to hold its breath when the thing happens. If the Vanderbilt girl takes a notion now and then to change the number of ruffles on a petticoat, these papers give a column "write up" of that most important decision. By the way, the girl pays the "dook" several million dollars to marry her.

The Charlotte Observer is trying to make a gold standard pamphlet written by "Merchant" popular. "Merchant" is supposed to be Moses Cone, a Jew, who is the President of the Plaid Trust. Let the people read this marvelous production. Then let them read "Coin's Financial School" and Merchant will look like a gnat alongside an elephant.

A man named Van Alen gave a check for a large amount to help elect Cleveland in 1892. Then Cleveland appointed him United States minister to Italy. But Van Alen's utter incapacity and character was known, and a great hue and cry was raised. He feared exposure and declined the appointment. Now he is tangled up in a scandal nearly as bad as the famous (Dem.) Breckenridge-Pollard episode. What a beautiful lot this Democratic gang is! It is a howling disgrace to civilization and morality.

Goldbug papers are giving it out that among other things which Cleveland will recommend to the next Congress will be the issue of another fifty million dollar batch of bonds. People on the inside are pretty well aware of the fact that Cleveland promised the money power to issue between two hundred and three hundred million dollars in bonds if they would elect him President. So far he has issued one hundred and sixty-two millions.

The "Fusion" of men of different parties to beat down the Democratic Tammny horde in New York promises to be successful. A patriot can't do anything better these days than to put forth all his energy to wipe the present Democratic organization off the face of the earth. It is a stench—a pollution—a foul putrid mass of corruption and infernal rascality that sickens any decent man.

It looks this way. For fifteen years or more, Mrs. Arrington has been appealing to Democratic courts to settle a question of litigation and it has not been settled. But with a non-partisan Supreme Court, a little case which comes before it in connection with the same matter is settled in a few weeks. A man must be a fool if he can't or won't see the difference.

Jno. D. Rockefeller has just given three million dollars more to the Chicago University. This makes seven million dollars this man has given to that institution; and this is the institution in which no man who exposes trusts and monopolies is allowed to hold a professorship.

By the way that little pamphlet written by "Merchant" and which the Charlotte Observer is trying to popularize is sent out *free*. Did it ever occur to you that you can get all the goldbug literature you want free of charge. Who pays for it, and why is it thus paid for?

Mr. Inman, the man who made two hundred and fifty thousand dollars by *speculating* in cotton, has joined the ranks of the "returning prosperity" gang. The fellows who *lost* that money are not talking that way.

That pamphlet written by "Merchant" and being sent out from New York, is being sent to all postmasters. Goldbug money is paying for this business. Do you see?

Twenty years of profound peace and abundant harvest cannot be the cause of universal distress.—Stewart.

THE ARRINGTON CASE.

The Supreme Court Sustains the State Treasurer—The Investigating Committee Had No Authority to Sit After the Adjournment of the Legislature.

The last Legislature passed a resolution creating a committee to investigate a case of litigation, the record of which is a burning shame and disgrace to the courts of North Carolina. It is the Arrington case. It has become a matter of State notoriety. The minutiae of the case may not be interesting, but the fact is that for many years Mrs. Pattie D. B. Arrington has vainly tried to get her case settled through the courts. She has failed to do so; and her case is a living evidence of the tardiness, delay, fraud and corruption that has existed one way or another in the courts of the State. It may be none of our business *how* the case ought to have been settled, but it ought to have been SETTLED long ago.

Mrs. Arrington made an appeal to the last Legislature to look into her claims, and that body appointed an investigating committee. The purpose of this action was good, but two of the members of the committee brought the whole matter into disgrace by their disreputable course. Mr. Bryan, of Chatham, one of the committee, did all he could to carry out the intent of the Legislature, but the dead weight of the other two members was too much, and he was compelled to get out of the whole business.

For the purpose of making political capital, certain State Democratic officials encouraged the drunken orgies of the two "irrigating" members of the committee. They supplied whiskey free and strong and the *two* committeemen walked or staggered around town on the "outside" of it in great shape. The Democratic State Auditor drew warrants on the Treasurer galore. He wanted to make this committee cost all the money he could, and then go before the people with a campaign item of expense and raise a mighty howl about the expenditure of the people's money. But the State Treasurer is a POPULIST. He called a halt on this business. He refused to pay a warrant for $99.00 which the Auditor had drawn on the treasury. The member of the committee to whom the warrant was given got a bank to cash it, and the bank presented it to the treasurer for payment. He declined to pay it. Then a suit was brought by the bank, and the following is the opinion of the Supreme Court:

Banks vs. W. H. Worth, Treasurer of North Carolina (appellant) from Wake county. Opinion by Clark, J.

Where a resolution of the General Assembly provides that the committee appointed by it to investigate the affairs of one A. "shall find the facts from the evidence, and report said facts and also set out the evidence in full in said report and make their report to the General Assembly, if it is possible to do so before its adjournment, and if not, then said report shall be made to the Supreme Court:" Held,

1. That no power was conferred on the committee to do any act after the General Assembly should adjourn except to make this report.

2. According to precedent, an express provision in such resolution or (at least a clear implication from its terms, is necessary to empower the committee to sit in vacation; and although such provision is made) unless the resolution also provides for the compensation and expenses of the committee, there is no authority of law for their payment.

3. As the meaning of the resolution was that the investigation should be made during the session, merely leaving the report to be filed (if it should be necessary) after adjournment; held, that the provision for the payment of "the necessary expenses of said commission while actually engaged in said investigation," means only the necessary expenses of making the investigation, i. e., summoning and expenses of witnesses, etc., and cannot be construed so as to include "per diem and mileage," for which the resolution makes no provision.

4. Reasonable bond bills are probably included in the term "reasonable expenses."

5. The objection that, as the Auditor had given his warrant the Treasurer had no choice but to pay it, is without merit.

The Treasurer is not protected from liability on his official bond because the warrant paid by him is duly approved by the Auditor; it is the Treasurer's duty to examine such warrant and ascertain whether the same has been authorized by law, for which the Code § 3350 (7), provided that the Auditor shall put in the face of the warrant the act authorizing the same. The Treasurer is relieved from such liability only upon the advice of the Attorney-General.

A NEGRO'S PLEA FOR JUSTICE.

SOME FORCIBLE AND INTERESTING STATEMENTS MADE IN THE NATIONAL COLORED CONFERENCE.

Negroes Have no Desire to Control in the South—They Declare They Want Justice, Not Supremacy—One Speaker Makes a Wild Sounding Statement About Slavery &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—At the National Colored Conference, held here last week, the assertion was made by different speakers that "in all the Southern States the colored citizen had no hope or promise of political existence outside of North Carolina." "What South Carolina is doing," they said, "will be repeated in every Southern State as the result of continued Democratic supremacy. The one single State in the Democratic South, when the colored voter is not in immediate peril of political extinction is North Carolina." "In that State," said one of the speakers, "fusion has saved the race from political slavery, and perpetual disfranchisement, and the colored man who follows the leadership of any man or party in opposition to that party is

AN ENEMY TO HIS RACE."

Senator Butler was warmly commended by one delegate who said that, in his opinion, he commanded the confidence of the colored people in the State.

A North Carolina delegate, intelligent, well-informed, and prominent in colored political circles, said:

The colored people neither expect nor wish control in the Southern States.

They

REALIZE THEIR UNFITNESS

and perfectly appreciate the fact that disastrous race conflicts would be the inevitable result. We go even further, and do not hesitate to say that if absolutely Republican domination in the South were possible, it would be

DISASTROUS, IN THE END, TO OUR RACE.

The fear of Republican control, the logical result of of fair elections in Mississippi and South Carolina is the Democratic excuse for disfranchising the colored man, and branding him a political outlaw. The political revolution in North Carolina two years ago saved the colored man from a fate

WORSE THAN BEGGERY AND DEATH.

We may thank God for our deliverance, and if by any mistake we now throw away what has been so opportunely secured to our race we shall desere all that may follow our folly and madness. If Democrats secure control in the State, a Constitutional convention will be called, and what is now going on in Columbia

WILL BE REPEATED IN RALEIGH.

Wholesale ballot-box robbery has been made more difficult by the new election law, and for the first time since reconstruction days the colored vote is an important factor in State elections. That is excuse enough for our disfranchisement. I regard with terror the possibility of a Democratic Legislature.

It is all fine talk about fair elections and straight Republican nominations, but the colored leaders are not so ignorant as to be deluded by it. Northern Republican sympathy is a pleasant reflection, but it counts for nothing

AGAINST THE BRUTAL EDICT

of a Democratic Constitutional State Convention elected and delegated to disfranchise the colored citizen. We

WANT JUSTICE; NOT SUPREMACY;

we want a fair show in the struggle for honorable and intelligent citizenship; not "negro domination." We have contempt only for the man or party that raises the false cry of "Negro domination" as an excuse for one degeneration and disfranchisement. Just across the District line in Maryland, the "negro domination" cry plays no unimportant part in the State campaign. Timid white men are frightened into voting

FOR CORRUPT PARTY BOSSES

on that account. And when one thinks that it has been started by a man who owes all that he is to the Republican party, we shudder at the possible destiny of our race under a Democratic administration of State and National affairs. The Democratic party is one common enemy and it behooves every colored citizen to act in the most effective form of opposition to its supremacy."

Impending Slavery.

One of the speakers, alluding to the Constitutional Convention in South Carolina, expressed the unshakable belief that the present policy of the Democratic party is to restore slavery. As an evidence of it, he said:

"The convention has stricken out the section in the article on the State declaration of rights, which reads:

"The rights of citizens of the State to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

"It has also stricken out the section reading:

" 'Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, * * shall exist in this State.'

"Both of these sections are found in the constitution of the United States. Striking them out of the State constitution may be opening the way again for a return to slavery."

The apprehension may be groundless but the colored leaders are deeply stirred over this matter. Booker T. Washington's exposition speech at Atlanta, was inspired, they say, by the belief that complete disfranchisement of the race is inevitable. Suffrage will be so qualified that the colored vote will be entirely eliminated as a political factor. Once disfranchised and outlawed the race, he apprehends, will deteriorate, lose all interest in citzenship and

BECOME A MENACE

rather than an element of Southern industrial progress as evidenced at the Atlanta Expsition. Hence his urgent and timely advice to the colored man:

"Not to spend his time and effort in seeking social equality and privileges that the white man has gained after centuries of effort.

"The masses of us," he said, "are to live by the productions of our hands, and we shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify common labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life. In other words,

INDUSTRIAL AND PRODUCTIVE EFFORT

in the hope of the race. Political and civic aspirations must be subordinated to "the common occupations of life."

The purpose of the address, it is said was to prepare the colored man for impending political and race conditions and save him from despair over the

LOSS OF HIS CITIZENSHIP.

Commending and emphasizing the Washington address the Philadelphia Press, a leading Republican paper says:

"When emancipation came it was supposed that nothing was necessary to make enlightened citizens of the ex-slaves but to educate them. This is the method found applicable to the white race and it was supposed to be applicable to all races. Accordingly millions of dollars were turned into the South from the time the war ended to educate the colored race. Hundreds of disinterested men and women also gave their time and efforts to the same end. But much of the money and a good share of the efforts were wasted because the colored man was not ready for such a schooling. It was beginning at the top instead of at the bottom. It was an attempt to build a house without first laying the foundation, and a partial failure, at least, was matured."

If the Press represents the northern sentiment it is evident that the colored man's political doom is not exciting anyway acute sympathy in that direction. So long as disfranchisement was the result of Democratic election methods there was hope that Democratic division would some day demand fair elections, and protect the colored voter at the ballot box. That has happened in one Southern State and might have happened in South Carolina, but before another election contest the colored man will be disfranchised by constitutional inhibition. When conditions in other Southern States threaten the dismemberment of the Solid South they will be thwarted by resort to like expressive legislation.

THE WORKINGMAN'S CONDITION.

A Forcible Exposure of Some Blatant Nonsense and Insufferable Demagoggery in a Recent Editorial of the Charlotte Observer.

For The Caucasian.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 3.—That avowed advocate of goldbugism, the Charlotte Observer, speaking editorially in the issue of the 2nd inst, quotes Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, and Secretary Carlisle as saying that the laboring classes are better off to-day than at any time in the past. This editorial, which by the way, is headed "The Condition of the Laboring Classes" should be awarded the $100 offered for the most successful distortion of the truth. I feel sure that it would win the prize or come very near it. It begins thus:

"We constantly bear the statement made by the deluded or the designing that the workingman is ground down and that his condition is unsatisfactory. As a matter of fact he has more privileges and is better off than at anytime in the past." Next, Commissioner Wright says:

"The cotton mill and factory to-day have better ventilation and more breathing space for each operative than does the House of Representatives, for its members, and are far more healthy places in which to work. This is the age of machinery, and the introduction of machinery has elevated the wage-workers, morally, mentally and physically. * * * The conditions of the poorest are improved under the present system." Then follows "an impressive paragraph from Secretary Carlisle's recent speech in Boston:"

"The great body of our producers, the laboring people of this country, are receiving as high wages as they ever received at any period in our history, and the money in which they are paid will purchase in the markets more of the comforts than ever before. The constant tendency in this country is to give the laborer more and capital less out of the proceeds of their joint product."

The sapient individual who writes this editorial now exhibits an almost assinine ignorance of ordinary, every day economic facts by concluding with this comment:

"Workingmen to-day are better housed than their forefathers, and their children have better opportunities, by reason of the constantly improving condition of public schools, to rise in the world. It is only the demagogue or the unsuspecting victim of the demagogue who tell the laboring classes to-day that they are downtrodden and thus breed discontent in them."

Statements of this kind all bear the "gold standard" brand and while they may serve to mislead some, will cut no figure with any one possessing any knowledge of reform questions. The class most interested in the maintenance of a standard identical with falling prices and cheaper labor, are overflowing with such argumen's. The enlightenment of the working man means to this class that they will be out of a job unless they work for themselves. The fast increasing recruits to reform ranks are the shadows of the coming events, and those who adopt the unearned increment are beginning to realize the actual situation. Even the assertion that the working man is better off to-day than before is an open question. The contention that machinery has benefited the wage-worker, and has elevated him morally, mentally and physically is conclusively disproved by the fact that at no time in the world's history has the wage-earners condition been so pitiable as during the last 50 years, which period about covers the general use of machinery. True, machinery has lowered the cost of manufacturing, but its advantages have hurt the wage-earner more than benefited him. Under ethical economical conditions different would have been the results.

If, as Commissioner Wright puts it: "The conditions of the poorest are improved under the present system" he has settled a very interesting question, and many would like to hear on what grounds. If crime is any criterion as to poverty the census of '90 shows an increase proportionately of 400 per cent. in the last 50 years.

I imagine in spite of the unhealthy House of Representatives that many a cotton mill or factory hand, and many others for that matter, would be willing to run the risk for the position of Congressman. I have yet to hear of a Congressman who would like to change jobs with a mill hand.

As to the "impressive paragraph" of Secretary Carlisle's, one can see the absurdity of it. Does any laboring man or wage-earner rise to endorse the reference to the "constant tendancy" etc.?

But the Observer says in effect: Workingmen, you live in better houses than your forefathers and your children can go to the "constantly improving" public schools. If anybody tells you you are producing all the wealth of this country and only getting 17 per cent of it (United States Commissioner) he is a demagogue and is trying to fool you. You are not downtrodden; you have better houses and better wages than ever before. There is nobody unemployed and we are prospering.

Does the workingman believe it?

JNO. C. WINGATE.

UNDER FALSE COLORS.

That Pamphlet With "Points for Senator Butler to Answer."

Fayetteville Observer.]

We have received a pamphlet of 40 pages entitled "Silver Points for Senator Butler to Answer." It contains certain articles which an anonymous writer who calls himself "Merchant" says he wrote for one of our State papers and with "the view of giving its readers true facts." What would be the nature of untrue facts in the eyes of this Solomon may be left to a rather wild conjecture.

This pamphlet does not come in a way calculated to woo the confidence of people accustomed to matter-of-fact facts.

For example:

(1) It professes to submit "points for Senator Butler to answer," and appears to pose as the champion of Democracy. We haven't read it, but a cursory glance over its pages suffice to show that its real purpose is not against Mr. Butler but against Democracy. It ridicules the charge that there was a "crime of 1873." The Democrats, under the lead of Mr. Carlisle, have always insisted that there was, and that it was committed by their traditional enemy, the Republicans, under John Sherman's lead.

2. It purports to be issued from Charlotte, N. C., as there accompanies it the following (imitation) type written letter:

CHARLOTTE, N. C., October, 1895

DEAR SIR:—The accompanying articles on "Sound Money" were written for the———— with the view of giving its readers true facts. There having been considerable demand for the article in pamphlet form, it is now reprinted. If you are not especially interested in the subject, please hand this paper to any of your neighbors who are. If duplicate copies are wanted, a limited number can be had free of cost by addressing the————,
Charlotte, N. C.

Respectfully,
MERCHANT.

But we find that the envelope is postmarked "New York." We infer that this "Merchant," who doesn't sign his name, but says, in effect, that his residence is in Charlotte, is really a resident of New York, where his pamphlets appear to have been printed and whence they are issued.

For these reasons "Merchant's" pamphlet does not come to us with a very clean face and honest men will treat it accordingly.

Tired Women

Should stop and consider the dangers which threaten them because of their weakness, languor and lack of ambition. Thousands of women find their strength unequal to the demands of duty. And yet there is no escape from the incessant round of care and toil. They must have strength. How shall it be given? By building up their systems through purified, enriched and vitalized blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them strength because it will make their blood pure and enable it to feed the nerves upon proper nourishment. It will create an appetite, tone the stomach and invigorate every organ. It is what tired women need.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Only

True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. It feeds the nerves on pure blood.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

POLK MONUMENT

LET EVERY REFORMER CONTRIB[UTE] TO BUILD IT.

Tak[e] p[ap]ers sections at Every Meeting

THE CAUCASIAN'S fund for the [mon]ument now stands as follows:

Total amount collected up to March 14th, 1895. - $[illegible]

R B Kinsey .....
Harris Chapel Alliance, No 1302, Rowan county .....
Oak Ridge Alliance, No. 24, Wake Co. ..
Forsyth county Alliance .....
Nash County Alliance .....
Catawba Sub-Alliance, No. 1307, Catawba county .....
Surry county Alliance .....
Robersonville Sub Alliance, No. 980, Martin county .....
Pilot Mt. Alliance No. 3099, Surry Co.
A C Hoyle, Vance county .....

Our New Leader,

$1.45.

Last year's demand for our Leader so large that we were unable to manufacture them as fast as they were ordered. This year we have one mammoth factory that manufactures nothing but this boot and we are making this boot in immense quantities that we are able to produce a much better boot.

We have many new improvements this line: first, it is made of heavy [illegible] quine Dongola, solid leather sole and [illegible] sole; second, it has a leather sock lin[ing] which no other but a high-priced [boot] has; third, it has a backstay; fourth, much care is taken in selecting this [stock] and in making, as in our higher-priced goods; fifth, we not only warrant but guarantee every line to be just as represented. The above cut is an exact [picture] of the boot itself.

Our New Leader Ladies' Dongola Patton; styles, Plain Opera Toe, Plain Common-Sense Toe, Opera Toe Patent Tip; widths, D, E, and EE; sizes, 2½ to 8.

Our New Leader Ladies' Dongola Patton Lace, Opera Toe Patent Tip; widths, D, E, and EE; sizes, 2½ to 8.

Our New Leader Ladies' Dongola Patton, Spring Heel, Common-Sense Toe, Patent Tip; widths, D, E, and EE; sizes, 2½ to 6.

Any of the above-described shoes sent on receipt of $1.45, all postage paid by us. Send for complete illustrated catalogue of all grades of boots and shoes free. Please mention this paper.

POSTAL SHOE CO.,
Box 2657. Boston, Mass.

500 PAIRS

Of White Wool Home Made

BLANKETS

Manufactured Expressly For Us.

PRICE ONLY $3.50 PER PAIR

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.,
RALEIGH, N. C.

A. B. STRONACH

EVERYTHING NEW.

Popular Goods at Popular Prices Make a Popular House

The only entirely new stock in the City from which to make your selection

High Quality, Complete Assortment Everything—Except High Prices.

SIX POPULAR DEPARTMENTS IN OUR POPULAR STORE.

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, GLOVES, CLOAKS, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, SHOES.

MAIL ORDER DEP'T. Our Mail Order Department is thoroughly equipped. No house in the country sells better goods than we do, and no house in the country will give better value for the money. Samples send on application. We deliver free of charge at the nearest express office all *Cash Orders* (where the *Cash* accompanies the order) amounting to *Five* dollars and *over*.

A. B. STRONACH,
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS & SHOES,
215 Fayetteville Street, - - - Raleigh, N. C.

NAVASSA GUANO COMPANY

WILMINGTON, N. C.

BEEN IN BUSINESS LONGER THAN ANY OTHER FERTILIZER COMPANY, AND

Make the Best Fertilizers.

We Manufacture

Navassa Guano,
Navassa Universal Fertilizer
Navassa Cotton Fertilizer
Navassa Complete Fertilizer
Navassa Root Crop Fertilizer
Navassa Special Truck Guano
Navassa Fruit Growers Fertilizer
Navassa Guano for Tobacco
Occoneechee Tobacco Fertilizer
Croatan Tobacco Guano
Navassa Acid Phosphate
High Grade Dissolved Bone Phos.

Every Bag Branded With This Trademark. None Other Genuine.

IMPORTERS OF KAINIT, MURIATE POTASH, SULPHATE OF POTASH, NITRATE SODA AND ALL FERTILIZING CHEMICALS.

New Goods, New Machinery, Low Prices. Established Reputation.

Headquarters for the Best, Only

BREEDERS OF PRIZE WINNERS OF THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES:

Mammoth Bronze and White Holland Turkeys, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Brown and White Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Indian and Pit Games, Buff Cochins, Silver-Laced Wyandottes, White Guineas, Pekin Ducks, Muscovy Ducks, Pea Fowls and Fan-tail Pigeons.

Fowls and Eggs For Sale at All Times.

66 PRIZES WON THE PAST TWO YEARS.

ALSO Shropshire and Dorset Sheep out of Imported Ewes by Imported Bucks. Best Bred Black Essex and Red Jersey Pigs. Best Strain Registered Jersey Cattle. Royally Bred Colts and Fillies, fine as split silk. You Get Pedigreed Stock If You Buy of Us.

EVERYTHING GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.

ADDRESS OCCONEECHEE FARM, DURHAM, N. C.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., November 7, 1895.

BEAUTIFUL NEW CALENDARS.

The Season Growing Near when They Will be Needed.

The year 1895 is growing old rapidly and 1896 is not far off. The calendars of 1895 have nearly reached their last page and Father Time will soon find it necessary to purchase new sheets to supply his home and his office desk.

Samples indicate that the calendars of 1896 will be the finest ever issued. They will be large and small and of all manner of styles. Some will be bright in many colors, with figures and flowers as the central objects. Special designs have been made for manufacturing establishments and mercantile houses the variety now being shown by THE CAUCASIAN being complete and large. Prices are low and prospective purchasers would do well to inspect before looking further. We are the special agents of the Aug. Gast Bank-Note & Litho. Co. of St. Louis, the largest and best house in this line. Ask to see samples at THE CAUCASIAN office.

Suppose You Try Him.

In going in any direction from Raleigh a man would have to travel a long way before he got where the name of *Stronach* would not be heard in connection with business. In this issue Mr. A. B. Stonach has an announcement setting forth some facts which THE CAUCASIAN knows to be true. A visit to his handsome and well filled establishment is a part of a business trip to Raleigh, but if you have not time to come, a letter stating what you want will do as well, for it will have the best attention. Suppose you try him.

Just In Time.

Many people who have never heard of Wake county have heard of "Tucker's" in Raleigh. The name represents all that has been prompt and reliable for more than a generation, and the reputation of the house seems to be still on the increase. W. H. and R. S. Tucker & Co. make an announcement in this paper which will interest good housekeepers everywhere. If they should call to examine these blankets they will find themselves interested and delighted with thousands of other things they will see.

Deserve a Vacation.

Tom Watson says in People's Party Paper that some people of the ill-tempered variety are kicking about the three month's vacation just ended by Mr. Cleveland and his cabinet. But says Watson:

"We do not. We think they deserve it. An administration which in less than two years can bust every pledge made to the people, steal every policy belonging to Tom Reed and John Sherman, mortgage the present prosperity and future prospects of the country to a syndicate of domestic sharpers and foreign rascals, add $4 per head to the national debt for every man, woman and child in America, and can crown the achievement by persuading the average Democrat that this sort of management is rigidly Democratic, is a wonderful administration, and deserves at least three months' 'vacation' every year."

Why "Tooby Sho!"

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 25.—A special to the Courier-Journal from Owensboro, Ky., says: The bankers of Kentucky to-day unanimously adopted resolutions declaring themselves against the free and unlimited coinage of silver and in favor of the single gold standard, and the retirement of the greenbacks.

Right Again!!

The poorest job that God ever did was making the man who kicked like a bay steer against hard times yet voted for them every time with a jackass smile on his face.—Russellville Hustler

"Curious Bit of North Carolina History"

Scotland Neck Democrat.]

The Raleigh correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch wrote recently that "a curious bit of North Carolina history" has just been brought to light. He said that in 1860 a meeting was held in Halifax county asking the French emperor to take North Carolina under his wing. The Weldon correspondent to the same paper some days afterward wrote that he had made diligent inquiry and could learn nothing of such a meeting of such a meeting in Halifax county.

The Democrat has learned the particulars of the convention in question and now gives them to the public:

The convention was held on the 14th of October, 1860, at Hill's Ferry on Roanoke river, now the little town of Palmyra, about 6 miles from Scotland Neck. It was held near the point where Halifax, Edgecombe, Martin and Bertie counties join There were about three hundred persons in the convention. It was an all-day meeting with a big dinner and barbecue. Warren county was represented with the counties already named.

There was a lively discussion over two sets of resolutions that were offered. One set of resolutions was to the effect that North Carolina go back under the protection of the English government; and the other, that North Carolina form an alliance offensive and defensive, with France under Napoleon III.

After a lively discussion the latter resolutions were passed and made unanimous.

The Democrat gathers these facts from the only man now living who took a prominent part in the convention.

RAILROAD MEN'S HOLIDAY.

Free Trip to the Atlanta Exposition for the Employees of the S. A. L.

Vice-President St. John, of the Seaboard Air Line, has issued a notice which the employees of that system must appreciate. It is as follows:

Vast problems, which have been uppermost in the minds of the citizens of the United States and other countries, and which are constantly finding their solution in almost everything pertaining to agriculture, manufacture, electricity, fine arts, transportation, etc., etc., are well illustrated at the Cotton States and International Exposition, in the city of Atlanta, Ga., which is now pronounced to be in all of its departments perfect and complete. Recognizing that this Exposition must result in great good, it being in every sense a vast educational institution, and desiring that the employees of the Seaboard Air Line shall reap that benefit, which should prove profitable alike to themselves and the company which they serve; we beg to advise that all who have been in its service of the Seaboard Air Line for a period of three months or more, will be furnished with free transportation to Atlanta and return, upon application therefor to their superior officers, and when accompanied by a statement from such officer, that such party or parties, can be spared from duty without detriment to the company's interests. Such request for free transportation may include the wife and dependent members of the immediate family of the employee.

Make Yourself Strong

If you would resist pneumonia, bronchitis, typhoid fever, and persistent coughs and colds. These ills attack the weak and run down system. They can find no foothold where the blood is kept pure, rich and full of vitality, the appetite good and digestion vigorous, with Hood's Sarsaparilla, the one true blood purifier.

Hood's PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache.

NOT ON THE RUN.

The Pops In Texas Are Very Much In Evidence—Though Little "Smart Alecs" Try Not to Think So.

The Poppies are on the run in Texas.—Weatherford Republic.

This is a sample of the puppy-like barks which some little Dems make, but it is a view which is not endorsed by the "big guns" of the Democratic party in Texas.

The Fort Worth Daily Mail (Dem.), one of the largest papers in one of largest towns in that State, answers the above and says:

"We Democrats have been saying that ever since the Populists party came into existence, yet the strength of the party

CONTINUES TO INCREASE.

Let us deceive ourselves no longer. The Populists in Texas are not on the run, as our Weatherford contemporary claims; they are on the aggressive, and it is not going to be a walk over for the Democrats next year. It is a fact that the Populist vote is increasing—been increasing for years, and out of every ten recruits to that party in our State,

NINE OF THEM

are from the Democratic party! It is not good policy to underestimate the strength of the enemy, or to lead ourselves to believe they are running from us when they are in truth running at us.

"Judge Thomas L Nugent, to borrow a phrase from our friend, Col. Dick Wynne, is the logical candidate of the Populists for Governor, and he will be nominated. He is a strong man, and a man of brain, and has the respect of all the people in Texas who know him. Twice has he been before the people for Governor, and during the two campaigns no man has been found who could say truthfully one word against his

HONESTY, HIS INTEGRITY OR ABILITY;

even Democrats admit this—and it is what makes him dangerous to the Democratic party. To say the most of it, he is a gubernatorial possibility, if not a probability. The Democratic party in our State is split, and it looks as if the free silver faction and the gold money faction propose to keep up their fight to the confusion of the party and the delight of the Populists.

"An evidence that the Populists themselves believe they are in sight of victory is the fact that they are almost unanimous in their determination to

FUSE WITH NO PARTY

or part of a party. They are already organizing for the campaign of 1896, while we Democrats are busily engaged in organizing against each other. The Populists are never-tiring campaigners, and when once beaten they show the only remnant of democracy left them by plunging right into the fight again. They never let up,

NEVER ACKNOWLEDGE ANY DEFEAT

except a temporary one, and always actually revel in confidence of ultimate success, and it is that confidence that should warn Texas Democrats beware!

"The Populists are not on the run; they are a dangerous foe that the Texas democracy cannot afford to despise. They are here in our midst, too thick for political comfort, and it looks as if they were going to stay with us until November, 1896, at any rate."

Some Questions and Answers.

Silver Knight.]

Why has Sherman been on every side of the financial question in talk, but always on the gold side in action? Because talk is cheap and will do for the people, while the goldites reserve their favors for deeds performed.

Why are the national banks like the fever and ague? Because when they expand the currency they create a fever of excitement, and when they contract it they bring on the chills.

Why do the goldites want the United States to have the same kind of money as the monarchies of Europe? Because ninety-nine out of a hundred of them think by having the same kind of money who will ultimately get the same kind of government. A strong government to compel the masses to work for the classes is the underlying goldbug idea.

Why is the financial condition of the country like a very cold winter? Because on days when they don't have a maximum of bankruptcy the owls of finance declare it a boom—just as the weatherwise humbugs interpret a December thaw as the beginning of Spring.

Why do the goldites tell the laborers the cheaper the articles they produce the higher will be the wages of those producing them? Because they think the people are fools and can be made to believe the less a thing will fatch when produced the more can be paid for its production.

Why do the goldites, who are guilty as principles or accessories after the fact of the crime of 1873, declare that the silver question is dead? Because they want to bury it to destroy the evidence of their guilt, that they may masquerade as honest men while continuing to plunder the people.

Why does the gold press declare that times are good? Because they are afraid the people will get mad before the greenbacks can be destroyed and Rothschild & Co. make another deal.

How About This, Goldbugs?

Wilmington Star.]

The penny coining by this Government isn't a small business by any means. The Philadelphia mint coins about 100,000,000 a year, and can't keep up with the demand. It is a profitable business, too, for when the pennies get out lots of them are lost. The Government makes a big profit on them, as it buys the blanks at $1 per 1,000. It makes a big profit on nickels, too, the blanks for which cost only a cent and a half a piece. The "sound" and "honest" money fellows ought to get onto this thing.

THE DIFFERENCE.

One Thing That a Gold Standard Dollar Don't Buy More of.

Alliance Signal.]

Mr. Brown loaned Mr. Green, in 1868, $1,000 at 10 per cent. interest. Each year Mr. Brown received $100 as interest money. In order to get this Mr. Green sold from the products of his farm at the market price at that date:

50 bushels of wheat, or
165 bushels of oats, or
250 pounds of butter, or
500 pounds of pork, or
450 pounds of wool, or
500 pounds of cotton.

In 1895 the mortgage was renewed at 8 per cent. interes. Now, in order to get the $80 interest, Mr. Green would sell:

200 bushels of wheat, or
800 bushels of oats, or
400 bushels of corn, or
534 pounds of butter, or
800 pounds of pork, or
400 pounds of wool, or
1,200 pounds of cotton.

Catarrh can be successfully treated only by purifying the blood, and the one true blood pureifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE ELECTIONS.

Republicans Win Victories While the Populists Make Gains Everywhere.

Elections were held November 5th in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Massachusetts, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Kentucky, New Jersey, Virginia and Mississippi.

The Democrats carried Mississippi and Virginia and probably New Jersey. Mississippi is a State which is twenty years behind the times and nothing else was expected but for the Democrats to carry it. There are more gamblers, toughs and roughs in New Jersey than in any other State, and it will be perfectly natural for that State to go Democratic. In Virginia the election was a farce—but little more than a third of the vote being polled. Kentucky is in doubt.

The other States went Republican by various majorities. The returns this (Wednesday) morning are not full enough to permit figures, but it is certain that the Populists have made big gains everywhere.

Maryland went Republican by a large majority, and this puts her in line with North Carolina in breaking the old "moss-back" effete "Solid South." It is more than probable that Kentucky will be found in this list when the returns are all in.

A GIRL TO THE FRONT.

She Goes to Fight for Cuban Independence.

A romantic tale comes from Cuba, which is now at war with Spain.

Senorita Angelina Gonzales, the belle of Banes, 16 years old, suddenly disappeared a few days ago.

Her father's repeating rifle and a machete belonging to a laborer upon the place were also found to be missing.

A letter from the young girl addressed to her mother was finally discovered which explained her flight.

HER LETTER:

"I am going to join my two brothers who are with Maceo's army fighting for 'Cuba libre.' I shall share their hardships and accompany them to death or victory."

POOR, MAD GIRL.

She Watches Every Train for the Lover Who is Dear.

ANDERSON, Ind., Oct. 30.—Pan-Handle trainmen on the Cincinnati-Chicago Division are telling a strange and sorrowful story of a young woman at Frankton, just north of this city. Her name is Sallie Gooding, and she is demented. It seems that several years ago her lover, to whom she was engaged, was killed while at work on the road. It caused her aberation, and now she goes to the front of her home as the train passes every day and goes as near to the track as possible and peers into the faces of those at the windows in search of her lover. She has been doing this for months and has begun to attract a great deal of attention, not only of trainmen, but other people. She is still young and good looking and is very well known.

It is Just What We Keep Telling You.

In a recent interview the Hon. John Sherman discussing the part he played in the demonetization of silver said: "It was quite an undertaking when I agreed to shape legislation on this line in 1873. I can forgive the Democrats now for what they said about me and what they were pleased to call my great crime. I have lived to see their leaders swallow their words, and today there is not a stronger and more outspoken defender of my course than you will find in President Cleveland's state papers, and the speeches of his cabinet officers. It is hardly necessary for me to say a word. Of course it is gratifying to me."

Co-Operative Creamery Association.

Too little attention has been given to this important form of enterprise in this State. It is to be hoped that more interest will be taken in the near future and that the men who look into this industry will take hold of it as they do of corn or tobacco growing and make it a success.

Whoever wishes to investigate co-operative dairying can have the active help of this station. He should price apparatus and buildings of several dealers, among whom the following are old and reliable manufacturers of dairy supplies:

The Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vermont; Mosely & Stoddard, Rutland, Vermont; The Creamery Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.; The DeLaval Separator Co., 74 Cortlandt street, New York city: Cornish, Curtis & Green, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin.

In general every local association should build its own house, if it cannot more cheaply adapt some convenient building until it gets cows and milk enough to do a good profitable business.

It is well within bounds to assure any body of creamery promoters in North Carolina that they can start a creamery on a scale large enough to handle all the milk which can be brought to the factory, for from $1,000.00 to $1500 00.

The sooner some neat little plants can be established the better, provided they can be supplied with milk with which to operate. Canvas your neighborhood and get pledges to deliver a certain amount of milk daily and make your business to correspond with what you can get pledged. Do not estimate beyond gallons delivered, and remember to caution your farmer neighbors not to count over 350 gallons of milk per cow per year, each gallon to weigh 8 2-3 pounds.

F. E. EMERY,
Agriculturist N. C Exp't Station.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A New View of Life

It is surprising how often the troubles of this life spring from indigestion. And more surprising how few people know it. You say "I'm blue," or "My head feels queer," or "I cant sleep," or Everything frets me." Nine times in ten indigestion is at the bottom of all your miseries, and a box of Ripans Tabules would give you an entirely new view of life.

Ripans Tabules may be obtained through your nearest druggist. Price 50 cents a box

Pattern Department.

THE CAUCASIAN has made special arrangements with the publishers of the most stylish, accurate and perfect-fitting paper patterns that are made, by which we can present to our lady readers all of the very newest and choicest patterns of garments for ladies, misses and children for 10 cents. Full and explicit directions for putting together the garments accompany each pattern. These descriptions and the patterns themselves have many novel and practical features presented by no other paper pattern made and which render them as simple for the home worker as for the professional dressmaker. Address all communications to the Pattern Department, THE CAUCASIAN.

You must use the coupon printed below (which is our order on the publisher), otherwise the pattern will cost you 25 cents.

LADY'S YOKE WITH EPAULETTES.

DESCRIPTION OF 7599.

Here is shown a perfectly plain waist, which is made to appear very elaborate and dressy by a simple accessory. A yoke like this can be worn with any waist, and is a great help when one's wardrobe is limited.

The Pattern is cut with straps in one piece with the yoke. The epaulettes are sewed on at the shoulder.

Flouncing may be used for the yoke and epaulettes, with band lace for the straps. Or the yoke or straps may be cut in one piece of lace, using a highly colored silk for lining.

Black lace makes a very effective trimming for almost any waist.

Black net, plain or dotted may be used, the edges turned in and trimmed with green or black spangles sewn on close together. If dotted net is used, a spangle may be sewn on each dot.

Piece embroidery can also be utilized for such a trimming.

The natural colored grass linen or batiste makes a stylish accessory, and is not expressive. Either the plain or the all over embroidered ones can be used.

Plain white lawn or batiste are very dainty. All the edges to be trimmed with the narrowest of yellow valenciennes lace. The collar to be of row upon row of lace on a plain strip of the goods.

Ribbon two and a half inches wide, joined together by strips of embroidery or lace the same width can be used, with the lace laid over the ribbon for the straps.

The Pattern is cut in three sizes. The medium size requires 1 and ⅝ yards of 18 inch goods.

Cut out along this line.

COUPON ENTITLING TO ONE PATTERN ANY SIZE.
CUT THIS OUT FILL IN YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS AND MAIL IT TO
THE PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE CAUCASIAN.

Name..... Pattern No.....
Address..... Bust.....in
..... Waist.....in

Always give number of pattern wanted, bust measure for Waists, Sacques, Coats and Jackets. Give waist measure for Skirts. For children it is also advisable to give the age.
Inclose 10 cents to pay mailing and handling expenses for each pattern wanted.

Do not make complaint of non-receipt of pattern until seven days have elapsed.

☞WE WILL SEND ANY PATTERN TO ANY LADY WHO WILL SEND US A YEARLY SUBSCRIBER **FREE OF CHARGE.**

THE QUESTION.

However the battle is ended,
Though proudly the victor comes,
With fluttering flags and prancing nags,
And echoing roll of drums,
Still truth proclaims this motto
In letters of living light—
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.

Though the heel of the strong oppressor
May grind the weak in the dust,
And the voice of fame, with one acclaim,
May call him great and just,
Let those who applaud take warning,
And keep this motto in sight—
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.

Let those who have failed take courage;
Tho' the enemy seemed to have won,
Tho' his ranks are strong, if he be in the wrong,
The battle is not yet done,
For, sure as the morning follows
The darkest hour of the night,
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.

O, man bowed down with labor!
O women young, yet old!
O heart oppressed in the toiler's breast
And crushed by the power of gold!
Keep on with your weary battle
Against triumphant might;
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.
—ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

"How to Cook a Husband."

An eminent professor of gastronomy, and of human nature, delivered the following in a lecture before a Cooking School:—

"A good many husbands, are utterly spoiled by mismanagement. Some women go about as if their husbands were balloons and blow them up. Others keep them constantly in hot water; others let them freeze by indifference and carelessness. Some keep them in a stew by irritating ways and words. Other sroast them. Some keep them in a pickle all their lives. It cannot be supposed that any husband will be tender and good if managed in this way, but they are really delicious when properly treated. In selecting your husband do not go to the market for him, as the best are always brought to your door. It is far better to have none, unless you will patiently learn how to govern him.

"See that the linen in which you wrap him is properly washed and mended, with the required number of buttons and strings tightly sewed on. Tie him in the kettle by a strong silk cord called 'comfort,' as the one called 'duty' is apt to be weak. They are apt to fall out of the kettle and be burned and crusty on the edges since, like crabs and lobsters, you have to cook them while alive. If he splutters and fusses do not be anxious—some husbands do this until they are done. Add a little sugar in the form of what confectioners call kisses, but no vinegar or pepper on any account. A little spice improves them, but it must be used with judgement. Do not stick any sharp instrument into him to see if he is becoming tender. Stir him gently, watching the while lest he adhere to the kettle, and so become useless. You cannot fail to know when he is done. If this treatment is closely followed you will find him all that is desirable, but do not be careless with him and keep him in too cool a place."

NO COURTSHIP IN JERUSALEM.

Matchmaking in Palestine is Robbed of its Sentimental Features.

Of courtship as it is known in America or England there is none whatever in Jerusalem, writes Edwin S. Wallace in November *Ladies' Home Journal*. A young Mohammedan never sees the face of the girl who is to become his wife until after the marriage. His mother and sisters may see her and report their impressions, but if it is a case where the union is by them considered a desirable one they are likely to accredit her with charms she does not possess. Among Jews and Christians there is a greater latitude in this respect, though the young people are never permitted to see each other without the presence of a third party. In every case the services of an intermediary are necessary. Brides at fourteen are not uncommon and at twelve occasion little remark. I have known of one bride ten years of age. She was a Moslem.

Pious Courting

The Rev. John Brown, of Heddington, Scotland, the author of the "Self-interpreting Bible," was a man of singular bashfulness. His courtship lasted seven years. Six and a half years had passed away, and the reverend gentleman had got no further than he had been in the first six days. A step in advance must be made, and Mr. Brown summoned all his courage for the deed.

"Janet," said he one day as they sat in solemn silence, "we've been acquainted now six years and mair, and I've ne'er gotten a kiss yet. D'ye think I might take one, my bonnie lass?"

"Just as you like, John; only be becoming and proper wi' it."

"Surely, Janet, we'll ask a blessing."

The blessing was asked, the kiss was taken, and the worthy divine, overpowered with the blissful sensation, most rapturously exclaimed:

"Heigh, lass, but it is gude! We'll return thanks?"

Six months later the pious couple were made one.

How Women Climbed a Mountain.

A picnic 10,500 feet above the sea level is quite a novelty. Such an entertainment was recently given on the top of the Languard in Southern Switzerland, by Sir Seymour and Lady King. The women were carried up on chaises a porteur, used for the first time on the mountain, by Italian bearers, the Swiss mountaineers having refused to undertake the risk.

The Gamut of Theft.

Washington Post.]

Taking $1,000,000 is called Genius.
Taking $100,000 is called Shortage.
Taking $50,000 is called Litigation.
Taking $25,000 is called Insolvency.
Taking $10,000 is called Irregularity.
Taking $5,000 is called Defalcation.
Taking $1,000 is called Corruption.
Taking $500 is called Embezzlement.
Taking $100 is called Dishonesty.
Taking $50 is called Stealing.
Taking $25 is called Total Depravity.
Taking one ham is called War on Society.

COURT SALE

OF VALUABLE

IRON MINING PROPERTY

AND

CITY LOTS.

By virtue of the decree, and pursuant to the orders of the Superior Court of Gaston county at the September term, 1895, of said court, the undersigned, receivers and commissioners appointed by said court will, on the

FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1896,

(it being the 6th day of January, 1896,) at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Bessemer Mining Company, in Bessemer City, N. C., sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the terms hereinafter named, the entire property, real and personal and mixed, and assets of every kind and description, belonging to the Bessemer Mining Company Corporation, consisting of about (1,700) seventeen hundred acres of land in and near the town of Bessemer City, N. C., lying on both sides of the Charlotte & Atlanta Division of the Southern Railway, and constituting the valuable mining plant of said Bessemer Mining Company, machinery, tools and appliances, office furniture and fixtures, ores on hand, &c., to be sold in a body as a whole.

A full, complete and more particular description of sand lands and mineral and timber rights, easements and privileges may be found on reference to the several deeds to said Bessemer Mining Company for the same, which are in the possession of the undersigned, and are duly registered in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Gaston, in the State of North Carolina, obtained by said Bessemer Mining Company from the following named corporations and individuals, to-wit:

From the Bessemer City Mining and Manufacturing Company; the Consolidated Manufacturing Company; the Fidelity Bank, of Durham, N. C., trustees; J. A. Smith and wife; J. A. Pinchback; R. D. Ormond and wife; Benjamin M. Ormond and wife; Jacob Ormond others.

At the same time and place the undersigned will offer for sale as aforesaid a very large number of city lots belonging to said Bessemer Mining Company, located in said town of Bessemer City, N. C., and suitable for building lots for residence and business purposes, laid down upon W. R. Richardson's survey and map of Bessemer City, N. C., which will be designated and pointed out to purchasers on the day of sale.

Also the "Fire Clay Tract" of land in Cleveland county, referred to and conveyed in said Bessemer City Mining and Manufacturing Company by the deed registered in book No. 20 (deeds), page 523, in the office of the register of deeds for Gaston county, and also described in the deed to said J. A. Smith from R. N. Patterson and others, dated March 24, 1891, registered in the office of the register of deeds for Cleveland county, in Book B B of Deeds, page 223.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and the balance of the purchase money to be paid within twelve months from and after the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale on the deferred payments.

Possession to be given the purchasers on receipt by the undersigned of the one-third cash payment on the purchase money, and the purchaser to be thereafter responsible for and liable to pay all taxes assessed against the property purchased by him, and the title deeds withheld as security for deferred payments.

It will be optionary with purchasers to anticipate and pay the deferred payment of the balance of the purchase money at any time after the date of sale, and within the twelve months aforesaid, and thereby stop the accruing of interest on the deferred payment.

Any further information desired concerning said property and the sale thereof, may be obtained on application to the undersigned, or to their agent, Charles L. Lawton, of Bessemer City, N. C.

J. S. CARR,
of Durham, N. C.,
E. T. CARRINGTON,
of Bay City, Mich.,
Receivers and Commissioners.
Sept. 20, 1895.

LAND FOR SALE.

I wish to sell 920 acres of land, situate one and a half miles from Goldsboro, N. C., on Neuse river, of which 500 are cleared and produces well corn, cotton, peas, &c., two hundred of which is considered very good land for tobacco, and the whole is well suited and situated for any kind of fruit and vegetables, and watermelons, &c.

The balance of the tract is thick with all kinds of timber, except pine—with a plentiful supply of mud for manuring purposes. There are six good tenant houses. I will sell the whole for $10,000, one-half or one-third cash and the balance on five years time.

October 30th 1895.
W. T. FAIRCLOTH,
oct30-4w Goldsboro, N. C.

Land For Sale at One-half its Value.

A splendid Roanoke farm of 544 acres near Merry Mount, Warren Co., N. C. Good tobacco and cotton land. The tobacco grown on the place this year brought an average price of 17 cents per pound. Part of the tract, about 50 acres, is capable of producing six to eight bbls. of corn per acre.

Apply to
W. B. FLEMING, Ridgeway, N. C.
Or R. H. M. PASCHALL,
oct31-3m] Merry Mount, N. C.

Valuable Farming Lands For Sale

By virtue of authority conferred by a certain Deed of Trust from R. A. Hodge and Loretta Hodge, his wife, dated December 5th, 1890, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wake county, N. C., in Book 113, at page 218, I will on

THURSDAY, NOV. 14TH, 1895,

sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash six (6) tracts of land in Wake county, N. C., situate about seven miles east of Raleigh, and described as follows:

FIRST TRACT—Containing 221¾ acres more or less, and adjoining the lands of the late David Hinton, said Hodge and Neuse river.

SECOND TRACT—Containing 199 acres more or less, and adjoining the lands of the late David Hinton, Mingo creek and Neuse river.

THIRD TRACT—Containing 118 acres more or less, and adjoining the lands of the late W. R. Poole and Tarboro road.

FOURTH TRACT—Containing 79¾ acres more or less, and adjoining the lands of J. H. Poole, the late David Hinton and the Hodge road.

FIFTH TRACT—Containing 25 acres more or less, adjoining the lands of Ruffin Williams, B. P. Williamson, William Smith, Joseph J. Andrews and Neuse river.

SIXTH TRACT—Containing 8 acres and 25 perch more or less, adjoining the lands of W. R. Poole, Jesse Watkins deceased, and the Hodge road.

Some of these farms are very productive and have improvements upon them. A portion of these lands are in original growth.

PLACE OF SALE—County court house door in Raleigh, N. C.

TIME OF SALE—Twelve o'clock, M.

ERNEST HAYWOOD, *Trustee.*
Oct. 18th, 1895. [tds

WONDERFUL + PROGRESS
IN ONE HOUR . . . .
By the use of our LETTERED FINGER-BOARD and SIMPLIFIED INSTRUCTOR. The **Premium** are the ONLY Instruments in the world supplied with our Lettered Finger-Board, which goes FREE with every

"PREMIUM"

Guitar, Mandolin, Banjo or Violin!

It is a wonderful help to beginners, and enables them to play easy pieces in a few hours. The

"PREMIUM" INSTRUMENTS ARE THE FINEST ON EARTH.

Having received the Highest Award wherever shown, and are **Sold Direct** from the manufacturer to the user. **You save 50 per cent, the Dealer's Profit.** OUR BEAUTIFUL FREE CATALOGUE will tell you all about the "PREMIUM" Instruments and our Lettered Finger-Board. We also carry a full line of Autoharps, Zithers, etc., which we retail at manufacturers prices. Write—it will pay you.

THE UNITED STATES MUSIC CO.
Cincinnati, O.

The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

PURELY MUTUAL, ALL DIVIDENDS PAID TO POLICY HOLDERS.
ORGANIZED 1851. ASSETS $10,230,474.00
PAID POLICY HOLDERS $35,000,000.

In event of lapse, the policy is continued in force for its full amount for the period designated in the policy, without any action being required on the part of the assured. This feature will be found invaluable for *sickness, absence from home, temporary business embarrassment* or *forgetfulness*, the frequent causes of lapse when insurance is most needed.

PAID UP VALUES, CASH VALUES, AND LOAN VALUES
All guaranteed. After the second year all policies are incontestable, and all restrictions in regard to travel and occupation cease.

AGENTS WANTED—In all sections of the State. For terms address,
T. T. HAY & BRO. GENERAL AGENTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WITHOUT MEDICINE
Improved Oxygenor Cures Disease.

Strongest Endorsement Ever Give Any Remedy for the Cure of Disease.

U. S. HEALTH REPORTS.
Official Endorsement.

VOL. XXIV. No. 8 JULY 12, 1895. PAGE 8.

Nature's Own Method of Freeing Herself from Disease.

REMEDIAL METHODS.

"Many invalids believe that remedies necessarily imply medicines, and medicines only. This is a serious mistake, for it not only leads them to be content with such limited effects as drugs are able to produce, but prevents them from acquiring a proper knowledge of the remedial resources which exist within the organism itself—the very agencies by which in health, the vital powers are developed and maintained.

"In the compilation of these REPORTS we have ascertained that the nature of these physical agencies, as adapted to remedial purposes are at easy command, and we have no hesitancy in saying that after a careful investigation, at the hands of trained representatives of our Secret Inquiry Bureau, that these remedial methods obtain their development and achieve their greatest results through using Improved Oxygenor, Nature's Own Method of Freeing Herself from Disease Without the Use of Medicine. We have fully investigated the Improved Oxygenor treatment and find that it will cure when all remedies have failed and have no hesitancy in saying it is the best treatment known to the enlightened practice of medicine. We do not hesitate to accord unstinted praise, for we know that the highest praise is merited, and in bestowing commendation, we act solely in the interest of the readers of these REPORTS, asking nothing of the Company. This investigation was conducted without their knowledge and this report appears without regard to their personal wishes in the matter. We have found this to be a superlative system for the cure of disease. The Company furnishing the Improved Oxygenor is controlled by regularly graduated physicians whose experience and practice, covering a half century of time give this treatment a value and a standing of the most enviable character.

Address with stamp,

CARDINAL CURATIVE COMPANY
Department 415, 21 Quincy St., Chicago, Ill.

ARE YOU A MAGISTRATE?
—OR—
A COUNTY OFFICER?

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PUBLISHERS,
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1896. 1896.
NOW READY
Fifty-Ninth Year
OF THE
TURNER
N.C. ALMANAC
—AND—
ANNUAL
State Record.

OCTAVO SIZE OF 64 PAGES, containing an accurate calendar for the whole year, and State institutions, officers and salaries, civil and military. State and Federal Courts. Postal Rates. North Carolina Necrology, with brief biographies of prominent citizens. Representatives in Congress, N. C. Facts and Statistics, Statistics of Nations and Governments, Household and Medical Receipts, a Garden Calendar for North Carolina, Farm Notes, Business Hints, useful Form Tables, Anecdotes and a Chronological record of the most important events which have occurred in the State during the past year, with other useful information, forming the largest, cheapest and most useful almanac published in the South. Price only 10 cents, sent post paid.

☞Merchants and postmasters supplied at low rates and guaranteed against all loss. For terms, &c., address,

J. H. ENNISS, Publisher,
Raleigh, N. C.

AMERICAN UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—o—
Current Cost.

Age 20, per Thousand, - -	$7.61
Age 30, per Thousand, - -	9.11
Age 40, per Thousand, - -	12.10
Age 50, per Thousand, - -	19.62

Other ages in proportion.

State age at nearest birthday when writing for particulars.

J. H. Southgate,
General Agent, Durham, N. C.

Honorable, energetic canvassers wanted with whom the best commission contracts will be made.

THE OLD RELIABLE

PENN MUTUAL LIFE
INS. CO., OF PHILA.
INCORPORATED 1847.

AN IMMENSE SURPLUS OVER LIABILITIES
WHICH HAS GRADUALLY INCREASED FOR NEARLY HALF A CENTURY.

JUST, DIGNIFIED, LIBERAL, PERPETUAL.

THE BEST MANAGED LIFE COMPANY.
POLICIES NEVER FORFEITED NOR CONTESTED.
Large Dividends. Agents Wanted.

Examine especially our **5 Year Option** Policies, with valuable privileges **every five years; Trust Certificates**, payable to beneficiary in **annual instalments**, and **Convertible Term** Policies at extremely low rates.

Write, giving age, to
R. B. RANEY, GEN'L AGT FOR N. C.,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Democracy Vs. Free Silver.

(Continued from 1st page.)

American bankers voluntarily confess it. This power is

HEADED BY THE ROTHSCHILDS.

The Rothschilds do not want free silver as that takes away from them, in part at least, the control of the world's money in the shape of gold.

These Rothschilds know, that in controlling the volume of gold in the world, they can ask nineteen per cent upon ordinary loans as a bonus, as they compelled the President to pay in the last bond issue without counting the thirty years of interest.

But it is unnecessary here to dwell upon this foreign power, as the immediate or more local power of the money lenders nearer home is sufficient for this argument. Of course, banks and money lenders would, under a free-silver law, make far greater profits than under their own bank-paper money; because under free silver, this fearful competition of silver basis countries against American cotton, wheat and all products made in the United States that can be made in silver basis countries, would at once be stopped. And the producers of the United States in all these industries would, under free silver, be able to get a fair income for their labor, and that fair income would afford them money to put in banks and

MAKE GOOD BUSINESS

in all parts of the country.

But it is a rare banker who sees any further than the dollar immediately before his attention. He, as a rule, goes on the principle that a bird in hand is worth two in the bush. As a consequence, these bankers now having the Democratic party by the throat, through loans made to leading members of it, and through loans made to the goldite press, and through ownership of parts of the daily press, particularly in all large cities and the influence they have

ON ALL LARGE MERCHANTS

who are requested to follow the bankers' programme by suggestions to customers, when they get a loan, all these influences and many others of a like character, shape the language of the larger daily journals into the way the bankers point out. Not that this is solely done with the Democratic party, for it is precisely the same with the Republican party. Any party is grist for the bankers, and the people of both the old or new parties are the ones to be fleeced.

Silver-basis countries now have a bounty of one hundred per cent, and this may grow still larger, to produce all goods now made or grown in the United States, as well as in all gold-basis countries. No producer in the United States, whether grower or manufacturer can

COMPETE AGAINST SUCH ODDS AND LIVE.

It is not a business possibility, and if this thing is continued much longer, it not only means ruin to the industries, farms and plantations of this country, but to all bankers as well, for all securities held by bankers are based upon the solvency of the people.

The only remedy for this state of things is, the people must at once unite against the Democratic and Republican parties and select a ticket that is wholly and unequivocally in favor of free silver in this country alone, at

THE EARLIEST PRACTICABLE DATE;

and look sharply to it, that the banking influence is not a part of the new ticket elected.

Should that programme fail in effect, the remaining remedy is a united demand of the people to immediately adopt the Swiss system of government; and the people by such means make or unmake their own laws in a strictly and true Democratic manner. That is what this country must eventually come to anyway. There are no two sides to this issue. The representative system of making laws is clearly proved to be a failure in all countries. The Swiss system, on the other hand, which is an enlargement of New England's town meeting system that has been in successful operation for centuries is proved beyond all question to be strictly in behalf of general prosperity, and the best form of government known to the word.

JOHN M. BATCHELOR.

A Word from North Carolina.

James B. Lloyd in Texas Mercury.]

In my judgment the liberties of the people are involved in the next struggle, and some effort should be made by which all who oppose the reign of the money power can vote together. While being ardently attached to every plank in the Omaha platform, yet, for the sake of bestowing this great government to the people to whom it belongs, I am willing to subordinate my views on some questions in order to align the money forces under one banner to defeat the encroachments of plutocracy.

It is very patent now that the Democratic party cannot and will not nominate a silver man for President, and there are thousands of men in that party who believe that the financial question must be solved along the lines indicated in the Populist platform, and they will not support a goldbug candidate. They, however, have been educated as to all the demands in the Populist platform, and for that reason oppose some of them.

The sentiment of this country has been crystallized on the money question, and the people are ready to vote for that issue, stripped of all extraneous matter, and they can be rallied with a platform consisting of the restoration of silver, 16 to 1, to equal terms with gold, abolition of national banks, a graduated income tax, and supplemental issuance of legal tender treasury notes, if necessary, to increase the circulation medium to $50 per capita. With a platform embodying these ideas we can wipe out gold monometallism and restore normal, prosperous and happy conditions in this country.

These are indeed perilous times, and it behooves us to act wisely and patriotically. If a number of either of the old parties will unite or co-operate with us on a platform embracing financial reform as I have indicated above, then we should extend them the right hand of fellowship.

I am aware that these views are not in accord with the Mercury's, but trust that it will give them consideration. Let us save our country rather than any party. The great Ben Hill of Georgia said:

"Who saves his country saves all things,
And all things saved will bless him;
Who lets his country die lets all things die,
And all things dying curse him."

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Ransomville, 10.
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Kelford, 31.
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Clarkton, 14.
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Coddle Creek, 12.
Dry's Mills, 6.
Flows, 15.
Harrisburg, 11.
Klutz, 1.
Mt. Pleasant, 20.
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Rimer, 1.
Springville, 1.
Smith's Ford, 2.
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CALDWELL.
Baton, 1.
Buffalo Cove, 1.
Cedar Valley, 1.
Colletteville, 9.
Downsville, 2.
Dreco, 1.
Emanuel, 3.
Granite Falls, 1.
Globe, 5.
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Granite Hill, 3.
Glenburnie, 1.
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Hartland, 1.
Hudson, 2.
Houck, 1.
Jumbo, 2.
King's Creek, 1.
Lenoir, 95.
Meadow Hill, 2.
Mattenz, 1.
Metcalf, 11.
North Cove, 2.
Patterson, 10.
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Rieden, 2.
Upton, 1.
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CAMDEN.
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Old Trap, 1.
South Mills, 5.
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Peletier's Mills, 2.
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Blackwell, 3.
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Eastland, 1.
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Fleming, 1.
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Sherrill's Ford, 1
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Hanny, 3
Ilix, 2
Jubilee, 2
Jackson Hill, 6
James, 1
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Lilac, 3
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Callahan, 2
Holman, 2
Cappa, 12
Mocksville, 11

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Hare's Store, 1
Itiner, 1
Kenly, 31
Leachburg, 1
Micro, 4
Overhout, 3
Preston, 1
Pine Level, 9
Polenta, 1
Pratt, 4
Princeton, 32
Rome, 14
Stephenson, 10
Selma, 45
Smithfield, 95
Wilsons Mills, 9

JONES.
Bonus, 31
Comfort, 2
Mayesville, 4
Oliverr, 6
Pollocksville, 9
Trenton, 34
Tuckyhoe, 3
Whitford, 1

LENOIR.
Closs, 10
Cadz, 11
Coahoma, 6
Deep Run, 14
Falling Creek, 13
Fields, 2
Graingers, 6
Hugo, 1
Institute, 9
Kinston, 231
Lenoir Institute, 1
LaGrange, 41
Pink Hill, 2
Repose, 3
Strabane, 9
Woodington, 4

LINCOLN.
Crouse, 1
Harvey, 1
Lincolnton, 13
Lowesville, 14
Orleans, 1
Reepsville, 8
Reinhardt, 1
Salns, 1

McDOWELL.
Craig, 3
Dysartsville, 1
Greenlees, 3
Marion, 19
North Cove, 3
Neasilville, 4
Old Fort, 40

MACON.
Aquone, 2
Etna, 16
Franklin, 16
Leatherman, 18
West Mills, 9
Wilkes Store, 6

MADISON.
Haleweod, 1
Ivy, 2
Lee, 1
Lynch, 1
Marshall, 4
Mars Hill, 1
Outlook, 3
Paint Fork, 2
Trail Branch, 1

MARTIN.
Conoho, 10
Dardens, 31
Everett, 6
Gold Point, 2
Hassell, 1
Hamilton, 3
Jamesville, 29
Parmelee, 3
Robersonville, 25
Williamston, 38

MECKLENBURG.
Arlington, 9
Biddleville, 1
Burditee, 1
Bristow, 4
Charlotte, 169
Caldwell, 3
Croft, 6
Cluster, 4
Cowans Ford, 12
Cottonwood, 4
Derita, 15
Davidson, 35
Dixie, 11
Eastfield, 2
Fennimore, 1
Griffith, 5
Hopewell, 11
Hoods, 2
Huntersville, 12
Kingwood, 1
Lodo, 12
Mint Hill, 9
Monteith, 3
Martindale, 8
Matthews, 21
Madge, 1
Nimrod, 1
Newell, 10
Paw Creek, 7
Pineville, 1
Querys, 34
River View, 5
Rankins, 16
Randleburg, 2
Shopton, 5
Steele Creek, 2
Sardifer, 6
Spurrier, 2
Sago, 5
Sardis, 13
Tucas, 6
Unity, 1

MITCHELL.
Bakersville, 2
Elk Park, 1

MONTGOMERY.
Candor, 7
Cagles Mills, 1
Carmel, 8
Candor, 7
Dry Creek, 9
El Dorado, 7
Glenbrook, 1
Harrisville, 1
Montgomery, 2
Mt Gilead, 20
Moratock, 3
Martins Mill, 1
Nalls, 13
Onward, 5
Onyx, 4
Okeewemee, 1
Sulphur Sp'gs, 3
Star, 1
Swift Island, 2
Troy, 6
Wadesville, 11

MOORE.
Antelar, 1
Aberdeen, 3
Burlow, 13
Bensalem, 1
Broadway, 9
Curryville, 1
Cameron, 4
Carthage, 49
Carters Mills, 1
Coffer
Carbonton, 2
Egypt, 1
Fair Haven, 2
Forkade, 4
Greenwood, 1
Gilbert, 5
Grotto, 3
Glendon, 1
Horners, 1
Jonesboro, 39
Keyser, 1
Lemon Spgs, 13
Lonely, 2
Mooshaunee, 4
Nolse, 1
Ollie, 1
Pocket, 9
Prosperity, 2
Parkwood, 3
Pattersons Bridge, 1
Quiet, 2
Swan's Station, 7
Sanford, 10
Tempting, 17
Thaggardsville, 1
Villanow, 20
Vass, 4

NASH.
Battleboro, 5
Cockrells, 1
Castalia, 3
Eatmon, 1
Finch, 4
Glovers, 10
Hilllardston, 5
Hunts, 2
Heflin, 5
Nashville, 15
Red Oak, 16
Sharpsburg, 7
Stanhope, 3
Springhope, 38
Unionhope, 1

NEW HANOVER.
Wilmington, 108

NORTHAMPTON.
Eagletown, 11
Garysburg, 25
Ingram, 1
Jackson, 33
Lasker, 1
Margaretisville, 1
Miami, 2
Potecasi, 3
Pendleton, 12
Pleasant Hill, 3
Rich Square, 29
Rehoboth, 4
Seaboard, 3
Woodland, 35

ONSLOW.
Aman's Store, 3
Catherine Lake, 7
Cyrus, 4
Flox, 4
Gum Branch, 4
Holly Ridge, 2
Hubert, 3
Jacksonville, 18
Lanier, 2
Marines, 5
Promise, 12
Peanut, 10
Paloalto, 1
Quincey, 2
Richlands, 46
Swansboro, 11
Stump Sound, 1
Sneads Ferry, 1
Tar Landing, 26
Verona, 1
Wards Mills, 8

ORANGE.
Bradshaw, 1
Carr, 5
Chapel Hill, 68
Cedar Grove, 6
Efland, 3
Faucette, 1
Gath, 3
Hillsboro, 61
Joppa, 3
Lindsay, 9
Rock Springs, 1
Teer, 1
Toters, 1
University, 19

PAMLICO.
Arapahoe, 1
Alliance, 20
Bayboro, 19
Bairds Creek, 4
Florence, 4
Grantsboro, 22
Kershaw, 1
Maribel, 4
Mesic, 1
Merritt, 14
Oriental, 11
Olympia, 2
Pamlico, 13
Reelsboro, 2
Stonewall, 1
Vandemere, 1

PASQUOTANK.
Elisha, 12
Elizabeth City, 67
Fauna, 4
Kehukee, 43
Mumford, 10
Nixonton, 2
Oklako, 15
Pasquotank Sta, 1
Rosedale, 11
Weeksville, 46

PENDER.
Burgaw, 40
Berta, 8
Bannermans, 1
Currie, 5
Daughton, 4
Grit, 22
Keith, 21
Long Creek, 20
Moores Creek, 1
Montague, 3
Page, 6
Point Caswell, 4
Rocky Point, 14
Rolesville, 7
South Washington, 5
Scotts Hill, 1
Telephone, 4
Topsail Sound, 2
Viola, 3
Willard, 14

PERQUIMANS.
Belvidere, 3
Chapanoke, 8
Durant's Neck, 26
Eva, 4
Hertford, 8
Jacocks, 12
Nicanor, 18
Winfall, 27
Woodsville, 16

PERSON.
Allensville, 2
Ai, 1
Ceffo, 1
Cates, 1
Chub Lake, 4
Holloway, 3
Hurdle Mills, 3
High View, 1
Mt. Tirzah, 8
Mill Creek, 2
Maple Hill, 1
Morlah, 1
Olive Hill, 3
Roxboro, 33
Winstead, 2
Woodburn, 1
Woodsdale, 21

PITT.
Ayden, 6
Blackjack, 3
Bethel, 44
Calico, 3
Coxville, 18
Dongola, 3
Farmville, 50
Falkland, 51
Gardnersville, 1
Grimesland, 1
Grifton, 1
Greenville, 51
Grifton, 16
House, 7
Holland, 11
Pactolus, 2
Quinnerly, 1
Sedalia, 6
Reuston, 2
Rountree, 1

POLK.
Fish Top, 3
Mill Springs, 3
Poor's Ford, 2
Skyuka, 1
Saluda, 33
Tryon, 1
Triumph, 3

RANDOLPH.
Archdale, 14
Asheboro, 4
Browers Mills, 2
Brunswick, 1
Bombay, 1
Central Falls, 1
Coleridge, 1
Carraway, 1
Edgar, 20
Franklinville, 1
Fuller, 1
Flora, 10
Farmer, 10
Glenona, 1
Gladesboro, 1
Gray's Chapel, 1
Hill Store, 1
Hoyle, 1
Jackson Creek, 1
Kemp's Mills, 1
Level Cross, 1
Liberty, 5
Mullen, 1
Maud, 1
New Market, 1
New Salem, 8
Progress, 1
Ramseur, 1
Randleman, 1
Spero, 1
Sophia, 12
Seagrove, 1
Thread Gill, 1
Tabernacle, 1
Union Cross, 1
Vanpelt, 1
Worthville, 1

RICHMOND.
Arolina, 1
Bostic's Mills, 2
Concaive, 21
Ellerbe Springs, 17
Elmore, 3
Fontcol, 24
Fairlys, 18
Gibson Station, 10
Gibsons Mills, 8
Hasty, 6
Hamlet, 9
Hoffman, 1
John's Station, 9
Little's Mills, 4
Laurinburg, 16
Laurel Hill, 7
Lytch
McNair, 4
Malee, 9
Odom, 4
Old Hundred, 7
Osborne, 1
Rockingham, 23
Stewart, 21

ROBESON.
Affinity, 1
Alma, 5
Antioch, 37
Britts, 1
Bowmore, 28
Bule, 3
Branchsville, 2
Charus, 2
Cromartie, 14
Elrod, 1
Floral College, 6
Lowe, 15
Leesville, 2
Lumberton, 7
Maxton, 78
Moss Neck, 1
Mill Prong, 18
Melrose, 3
Morroseau, 2
Nye, 1
Parkton, 1
Purcepolis, 10
Pates, 1
Queensdale, 3
Ryan, 4
Refuge, 1
Red Banks, 1
Rozier, 1
Red Springs, 30
Shannon, 3
St. Pauls, 2
Voliers, 2
Wilkesville, 8
Wauk